The Outlook

Volume 137 June 25, 1924 Number 8

Rallying 'Round the Radio

THE country, by radio, heard the Republican National Convention much more clearly than most of those who occupied seats in the auditorium—which is not particularly surprising. But the radio audience overheard not only the proceedings but the fringe of the proceedings as perhaps no one even on the platform did, and that, doubtless, was surprising to many listeners-in when it occurred and to some notables of the Convention afterwards.

It was simply amusing when an official was heard to say, "Old Blank over there has more infernal talking to do than anybody I ever saw," or, "Let 'em go—let 'em raise all the Cain they want to." But it was a real thrill when, sitting a thousand or more miles away, a radio listener caught a significant Convention trend before the Convention knew it, or surprised an incipient move of groups or leaders. Every old newspaper man or veteran politician who paid attention "on the air" knew, for instance, when the so-called Administration drive began to nominate the Hon. Theodore E. Burton for Vice-President. And yet no one of them could quite have said how he knew it. It was not announced by anybody. It was not to be implied from anything that was said in the official proceedings. The knowledge came in airy scraps. Some notable went to the front of the platform and spoke across the footlights to some notable in one of the delegations. A scrap of a sentence in a well-known voice was caught by the microphone. Somehow the secret was out. The newspaper extras brought stale news to the radio audience in the announcement that the Butler forces tried to head off the stampede to Lowden and turn it to Burton.

All of which raises a significant question. How much is really left to the daily press as a purveyor of news? Is not the radio as a news disseminator tremendously more significant than has been realized? Are we not, probably, on the verge of a readjustment of our entire system of conveying the day's news to the public?

The Republican Platform

THE editors and readers of The Outlook naturally took a special interest in the issues proposed and the advocacy thereof in the Republican platform. A comparison was at once suggested between that platform and the novel Republican Platform of the People as presented in The Outlook's ballot by Republican voters. As our readers know, they were invited to prepare platforms for the Presidential campaign, and several thousand of them responded. The interest taken in the plan was the more remarkable in that the work involved was considerable. There were nineteen main topics suggested and in all fifty-seven questions were propounded; moreover, as in each case three answers (approved, condemned, ignored) were possible, a single voter had his choice between one hundred and seventy-one different ways of marking the ballot, and might, moreover, indicate his position as Republican, Democrat, or Independent.

Our summary or running analysis of the preference of Republican voters as to the positions that should be taken in the Republican party platform was published in The Outlook of June 4. Comparing that summary with the platform actually adopted by the Republican party in convention at Cleveland, we find that in many cases the opinions and purposes expressed are the same, but with this notable difference, that The Outlook's voters were a good deal more definite than the official platform. This is not remarkable, because the tradition and use of platforms have always been to skirt around difficult and disputed points. To this, however, there was one shining exception—that of the Covenant with the People put forth by the Progressive party in 1912.

Some Points of Comparison

A NOTABLE illustration of the statement just made relates to the bonus. The word does not occur in the Republican platform. The Outlook's Platform of the People said: "We regard any form of bonus to able-bodied veterans as injurious to the veterans and to the country alike." The official platform has much to say about what the party has done for the wounded veterans and what it needs to do, but it dodges the bonus question altogether.

If there is any reference by name in the official platform to Prohibition, we have failed to see it. Its utterance is for law enforcement in general; but the thing in particular is avoided. The Outlook's voters, however, declared, as summarized, "The Prohibition Law is a part of our Constitution, and as such should be rigidly enforced."

So also with the Ku Klux Klan. The Outlook's voters answered questions as to the Klan directly; they said: "While we approve of all efforts to prevent domination by religious, racial, or alien groups, we deplore anything done to that end which is in violation of the law or is based on intimidation or cultivates prejudice."

As to the World Court, both platforms indorse the idea of a World Court in which the United States should participate and favor the plan recommended by President Coolidge, although The Outlook's voters specifically approve also the reservations outlined by President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

As to the income tax, The Outlook's Republican platform says of Secretary Mellon's plan, "That plan should have been made a law." The party platform steers clear of any such definite commitment, but comes out strong for a National conference of Federal and State officials to lighten the tax burden of citizens. Both platforms give approval to the true theory of Conservation, namely, that the natural resources belong to all the people and that the policy

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to be followed should be that instituted by President Roosevelt; both also would visit those who have been guilty of attempts to defraud the people with condign punishment. Both approve the restriction of immigration to this country and the administrative features of the Immigration Law just adopted. The absence of any reference in the party platform to the discussion of Japanese immigration is noticeable. On the tariff question the Republican platform renews the party belief in protection as a National policy and is careful to include agriculture as one of the industries which should be protected. The Outlook's platform declares that the tariff is not a partisan question and that the present tariff is "a serviceable frame for future tariff arrangements." Both approve the privilege extended to the President to adjust certain tariff schedules on expert advice. The Outlook's platform for Republicans is opposed to Federal purchase of wheat or price fixing for farm products; the party platform approves of lower freight rates and co-operative marketing, and devotes a good deal of space to what the party has already done for the farmer.

This parallel or comparison might be carried much further, but enough has been said to show that there is a substantial but not a complete agreement between the two programmes and that our compound platform for Republicans is more specific, less boastful of the past, and more forward-looking than the official platform.

It is to be hoped that the usual tendency to put all the emphasis in a Presidential campaign on the two candidates for high National office and too little emphasis on Congressional representatives will be qualified by a strong desire to see certain definite things accomplished in our National and international relations in the campaign which is now about to begin.

Pushing the Bonus

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has planed away, as far as possible, the knots in the bungling carpentry of Congress. The fiscal affairs of the Government will be somewhat upset for a time, funds meant for use late in the fiscal year will be paid out in the early months, but the Government will meet the obligations which Congress placed upon it and then failed to provide for.

The machinery for administering the Bonus Law will be promptly put in motion. The President, opposed to bonus legislation to the extent of vetoing the bill, said when Congress went away without providing money for it, "I am not willing to let the administration of this law remain practically in abeyance until Congress again convenes simply because I would be justified under existing conditions in so doing." The Director of the Veterans' Bureau, who has some money not immediately needed, was directed to make funds available to the War Department for its part of the preliminary work. Arrangements for issuing insurance policies and paying cash to veterans will go on very nearly as though Congress had done its duty.

Scattered over the forty-eight States are 480,000 civil employees of the United States to whom an increase of pay amounting to $20 a month was voted by Congress. No money was appropriated to meet the increases. Thanks to the President, this obligation, too, will be met. After being advised by legal officers of the Government, the President directed the heads of the various administrative departments to use for the early months of the fiscal year moneys meant for use later along. Every man and every woman for whom Congress voted a raise will receive it.

Of course the money appropriated will be exhausted before the end of the new fiscal year, which begins July 1 this year and ends June 30, 1925. Congress will be in session again, however, in December. It may be by that time sobered sufficiently to make the necessary appropriations for replacing the funds. In any event, it is necessary in conducting the affairs of the Government to assume that Congress will perform simple routine duties.

Water and Washington

EXCITEMENT, sometimes, is good for a people's nerves. The residents of Washington, to illustrate, ordinarily would have been worried sick by the threat of a water famine brought about by the breaking of the single conduit supplying the city. But Congress had just adjourned, leaving "up in the air" a great many things of concern to the city, and the Republican National Convention was just meeting in Cleveland to nominate the most distinguished of Washington residents for another four years' sojourn. In the excitement of the two, an event of real danger to the city got scant mention in the newspapers and little attention in the public mind. Before the combined excitement was well over the break had been temporarily repaired.

For seventy-five years, at intervals, Washington had worried over the possibility of a break in that conduit. It was constructed during the latter fifties, mainly under Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War. He saw it completed and the water flowing through it only a few months before he left Washington, to become a little later President of the Confederacy. His name was chiseled from the stone arch carrying the conduit across Cabin John Creek, and all along the twenty-mile line of the conduit Federal forces stood guard to prevent Confederate troops, across the Potomac in Virginia, from making a foray and cutting the great brick pipe. The old earthworks behind which the defenders lay are still visible from one end to the other of the Conduit Road. Again when the World War came and German wreckers were said to be about, the old conduit was under guard. Through all the years between there were periodical scares from reports that the conduit walls were weakening. Volumes of newspaper space have been devoted to the danger. And when the break came, thanks to a pre-excited state of mind, it was dismissed with a stick or two of type.

A new conduit is building, parallel with the old one, and one of the last things Congress did was to appropriate $1,500,000 to carry on the work. It is still at least a year from completion, however, and if reports of the terribly weakened condition of the old conduit are correct, Washington may yet have both occasion and leisure before the new water pipe is finished to worry over a break in the old one.

Workers' Education Growing

THE workers' education movement is growing rapidly in this country, according to recent figures compiled by a committee of the National University Extension Association. This committee, headed by Dean Louis E. Reber, of the University of Wisconsin, reports that there were about 100 experiments conducted during the year 1922-3, participated in by more than 20,000 adults. Thirty different States now boast workers' classes, and outstanding experiments

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Maintain the Party of the Truth

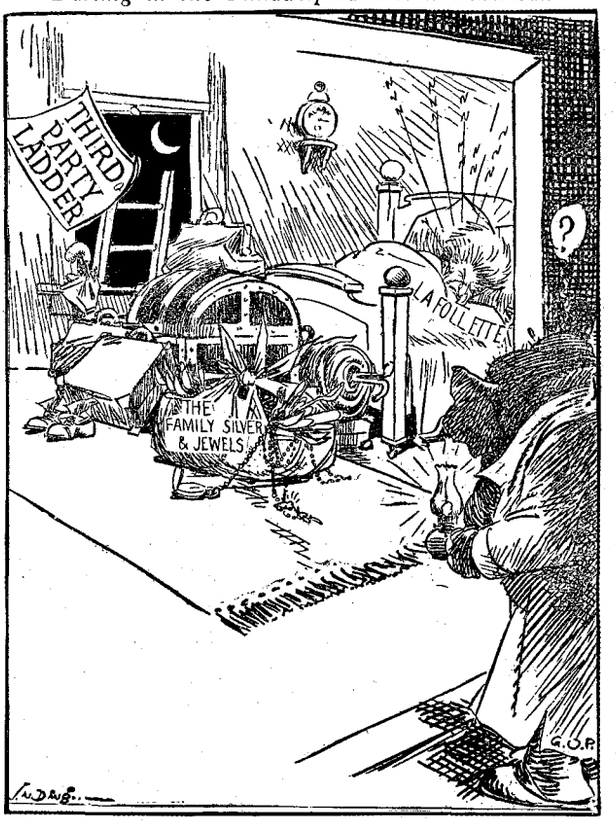
(1 Henry VI, Act II, Scene 4)

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

The extremes meet

From Anne S. Eissler, Philadelphia, Pa.

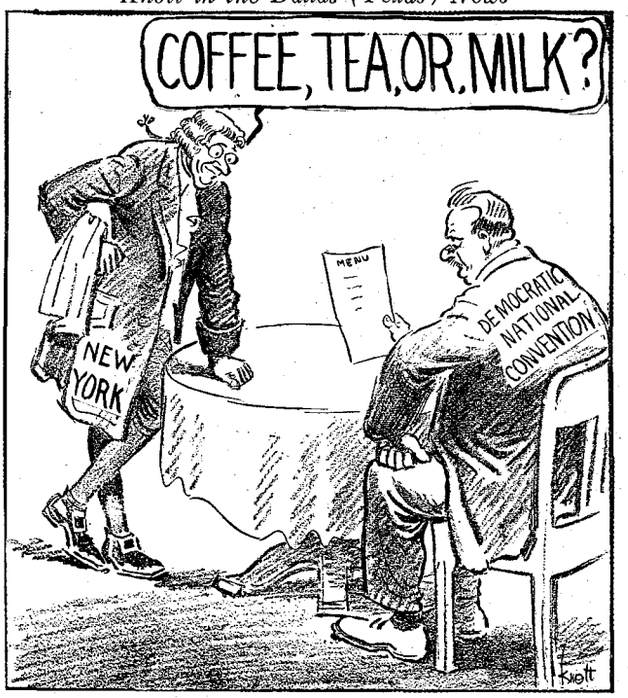
Darling in the Philadelphia North American



You aren't thinking of leaving us, are you, Bob?

From Mrs. William Oliphant, New Egypt, N. J.

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



And what'll you have to drink?

Orr in the Knickerbocker Press

The struggle is on

From Charles E. Fleck, East Greenbush, N. Y.

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have been carried on by Amherst, Bryn Mawr, and the Extension Division of the University of California. The University of Wisconsin will try out a new plan this summer.

In all of these experiments the emphasis has been upon co-operation with labor organizations, usually through the appointment of joint committees controlling the organization and administration of classes. The precedent for this was established in England, where the Workers' Educational Association, founded in 1903, secured labor representatives on the governing bodies of sixty universities. Its aim was "to articulate the educational aspirations of labor." It consisted of a federation of working class and educational bodies banded together to stimulate the demand for education among workers, and to supply that demand through specially organized classes. This new idea emphasized the importance of a free and open, give-and-take discussion in the classroom. Instructors were to do more than pour out knowledge; they were to receive the point of view of men and women meeting the daily problems of the industrial world, and to carry it back to their universities.

The Bryn Mawr experiment, organized in 1921, has been the best known in this country. This school was conducted during the last three summers, with a total attendance of 276 girls from the rank and file of industry. The classes were specially organized on the campus for working girls who came from all over the country and represented such organizations as the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Garment Workers. The classes were conducted in an entirely new fashion. There was a great deal of "give" on the part of the ardent young students of labor problems. The girls, many of whom were foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage, returned to their factories and their unions with entirely new ideas about the universe and their relation to it.

Now comes the University of Wisconsin with a somewhat different plan. The student group this summer will include trades-union girls, but the emphasis is not upon membership in an organization. One or more will come from domestic service. The girls will come on scholarships covering all of their expenses and will enjoy the usual life and privileges of the university, along with four or five thousand other students. They will study, not in separately organized classes, but along with "regular" university students. They will differ from them chiefly in the fact that they will be assisted by private tutors, one volunteer upper-class man to each industrial girl. Once a week the entire group will assemble to discuss common problems which arise out of the subjects studied. The usual entrance requirements will, of course, be waived by the University, and the girls will be selected on the basis of their ability to give as well as to get.

The Extension Division of the University of California has inaugurated a Department of Labor Education, for co-operation with the workers of the State. The term "labor" is not in any way to be "so construed as to exclude unorganized labor," and the department is supposed to "keep aloof from the controversial issues that obtain in labor circles"—surely a somewhat difficult requirement.

All these efforts to give to laboring people some of the advantages enjoyed by those who are able to go to college will result not only in the enlargement and enrichment of individual lives. but also in social good.

The Walter Hines Page Memorial

FEW American Ambassadors have gained so great an admiration and affection, both from their countrymen and from the nation to which they were sent, as did Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to Great Britain during those trying and critical first days of the war. The value of his services to both countries even to-day cannot be estimated fully. It is therefore exceedingly appropriate that a great School of International Relations is to be established at Johns Hopkins University as a memorial to Mr. Page—appropriate because of the significance and value of his international services, because of his close relations with Johns Hopkins, and because of the high standing of that famous University as a school for highly trained graduate students.

Projected by a committee of notable men in New York, under the chairmanship of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the idea was accepted enthusiastically by the University, and steps were immediately instituted to raise the sum needed for adequate endowment. This was set at a million dollars.

The tentative outline, now before us, calls for the development of four general departments, so to speak, planned to specialize in Political Geography, International Law, Diplomacy and Diplomatic History, and Current International Affairs. Although other institutions place such subjects on their curricula, a graduate school specializing in International Relations is unique, and should prove of great value in these days when the nations of the world are feeling their way toward a closer co-operation and understanding.

The World Power Conference

PLANS for a World Power Conference that were first discussed in England in the early years of the war have finally matured. Over thirty nations have accepted invitations to participate in what promises to be the most extraordinary meeting of the kind, a meeting of internationally known engineers, scientists, educators, and administrators, to be held in London during the first two weeks of July. According to the programme, the purpose of the Conference will be to consider how the industrial and scientific sources of power in all countries may be adjusted nationally and internationally. With this there will be an exchange of experiences of the highest mutual value.

This broad programme will include such matters as the potential resources of each country, the development of scientific agriculture and all that that implies, and various phases of engineering and of scientific and industrial research. It will include the problems of the consumer as well as those of the manufacturer. It will concern itself with educational methods of different countries. Financial and economic aspects of industry, national and international, will receive due consideration. And, finally, an endeavor will be made to establish a Permanent World Bureau, for the collection of data, for the studying of the world's resources, and for the exchange of industrial and scientific data.

The list of members includes the names of the most notable of our American engineers and scientists. One of these writes us "that the information which one will be able to secure from the papers that will be delivered at the Conference will be more up-to-date than anything we can find in text-books or anything taught in colleges. Engineering theory and practice are advanced by the large manufacturing concerns, and

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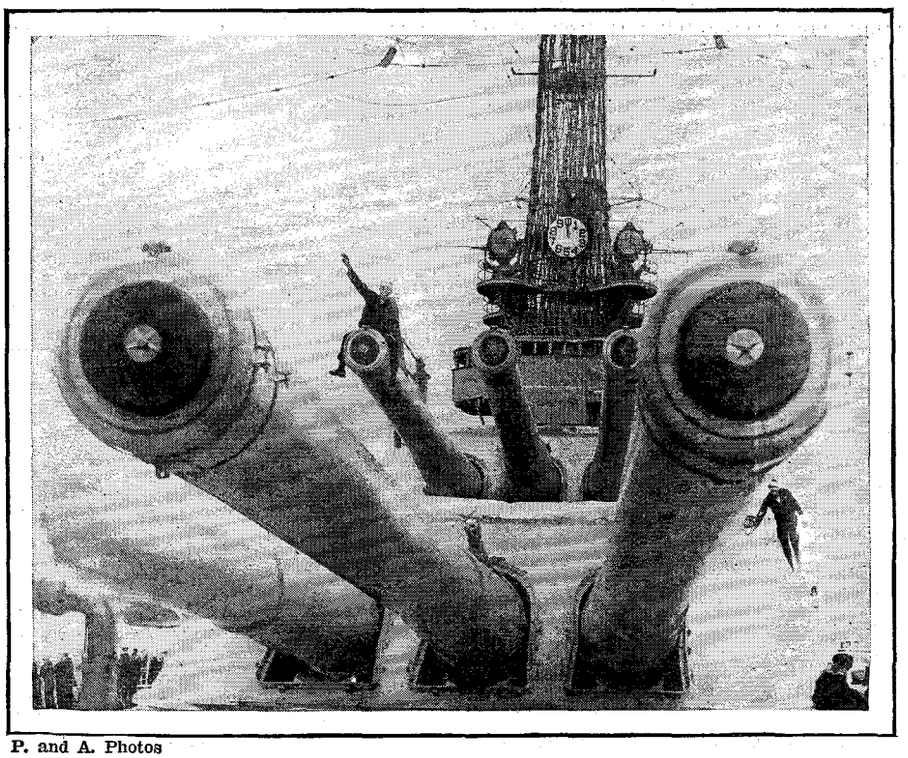

P. and A. Photos

The Mississippi explosion—The photograph shows (above the lower tier of guns) the turret within which the explosion occurred

they are consequently the most conversant with new developments."

In this Conference American hydraulic engineers especially should give a good account of themselves. The Swiss, of course, have had much to do with the development of the modern turbine. The English, who have done wonderful work with steam power, because of their small resources have taken little interest in water power. But water power of such tremendous magnitude exists in the various British colonies and commonwealths that English manufacturers are beginning to pay much attention to this important subject. Both in size of hydroelectric units and in their efficiency, however, America seems to be well in advance of the rest of the world.

This Conference, much as it may mean for the development of resources and for the exchange of all kinds of scientific data, will mean much more for international friendliness and co-operation, because of the close relationships of the great fields concerned with the every-day lives of all peoples.

Where Death Comes in the Day's Work

An explosion in a gun turret of the United States superdreadnaught Mississippi wiped out forty-eight lives in the fraction of a second. All the precautions of modern science failed to prevent the accident. The risk of such a disaster is all part of the day's work for those who are called upon to master the forces of destruction both in peace and in war.

Gradually risk after risk has been eliminated from the operation of heavy ordnance. Better powder, a more precise knowledge of metals, mechanical devices for closing the breech, and compressed air for clearing the bore of sparks and incandescent gases have all tended to make life safer in a profession the end of which is safety for others rather than safety for self. Citizens can bare their heads for those who died and see that Congress upholds the hands of those who are laboring to utilize every possible future advance of science for the protection of those who serve us by day and night upon the high seas.

Franco-American Friendship

In a French hospital eight years ago lay a blinded French soldier so weak and hopeless that he impatiently asked Miss Winifred Holt (now Mrs. Mather), founder of the New York Association for the Blind, to leave him. His few surly words revealed to her the remarkable timbre of his voice. She spoke to him of music, and found that he indeed loved it. Her promise to him that he should have opportunities to develop his gift and her assurance that his blindness would be no handicap (rather the reverse, indeed) in his study of the art changed in a few minutes his whole point of view. He became the first pupil in the Phare de France, which was formally opened with impressive ceremonies on August 8, 1916, by the President of the French Republic and the American Ambassador, and from being a morose and hopeless cripple he became one of the most cheerful and helpful guests of this famous "Lighthouse," or school for the blind, in France.

Since then thousands of men of all nations, including our own American boys, have refound their courage and joy in life in the wonderful institution at 14 Rue Daru in Paris. And in addition to that they have been re-educated to skill in all kinds of arts, professions, and handicrafts, and so have become self-supporting. And they have been taught that their blindness need not isolate them from seeing society, for they learn to walk alone, to dance, to swim. Many of the graduates run little farms and gardens in successful competition with less handicapped neighbors.

As most of the guests or pupils of the Phare de France are victims of the war, this school has had the problem of mutilation as well as blindness to meet. A number of men have not only lost their eyes, but their arms or hands as well. But the devoted managers of the Phare have learned to overcome even these apparently unsurmountable difficulties. An apparatus has been invented which makes it possible for a handless blind man to read braille, and certain interesting and profitable crafts can be practiced with artificial articulated limbs.

And now this noble institution is in danger of being closed for lack of funds with which to make a final payment on the purchase price of the house. What an economic injustice and waste it would be to permit this refuge to close, representing as it does the thought, devotion, and sacrifice of many people for eight years. The traditions of the house and the spirit in it have been built up through pain and noble aspirations. It would be impossible to recover these should the organization disband. On the material side the Phare represents already a tremendous investment of money; can we afford to throw this away for the lack of further financial support? And what a monument to international friendship it is!

Checks may be sent to William Forbes

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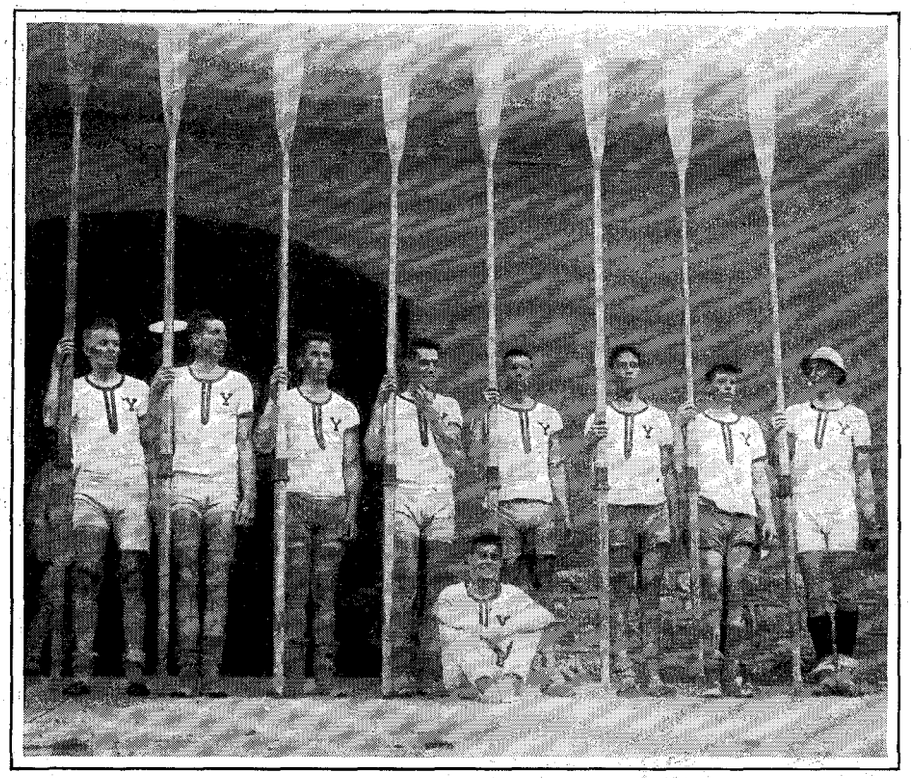


The Yale 'Varsity Eight that made a world's record on the Schuylkill Course. Left to right: A. L. Lindley, stroke; B. M. Spook, 7; H. T. Kinsbury, 6; J. L. Miller, 5; J. S. Rockefeller, 4; M. Wilson, 3; E. F. Sheffield, 2; L. G. Carpenter, bow. In front is the coxswain, L. B. Stoddard

Morgan, 111 East 59th Street, New York City. From now on any one contributing to this cause will have his name entered in the Golden Book; donors of large sums may have their names inscribed on the building.

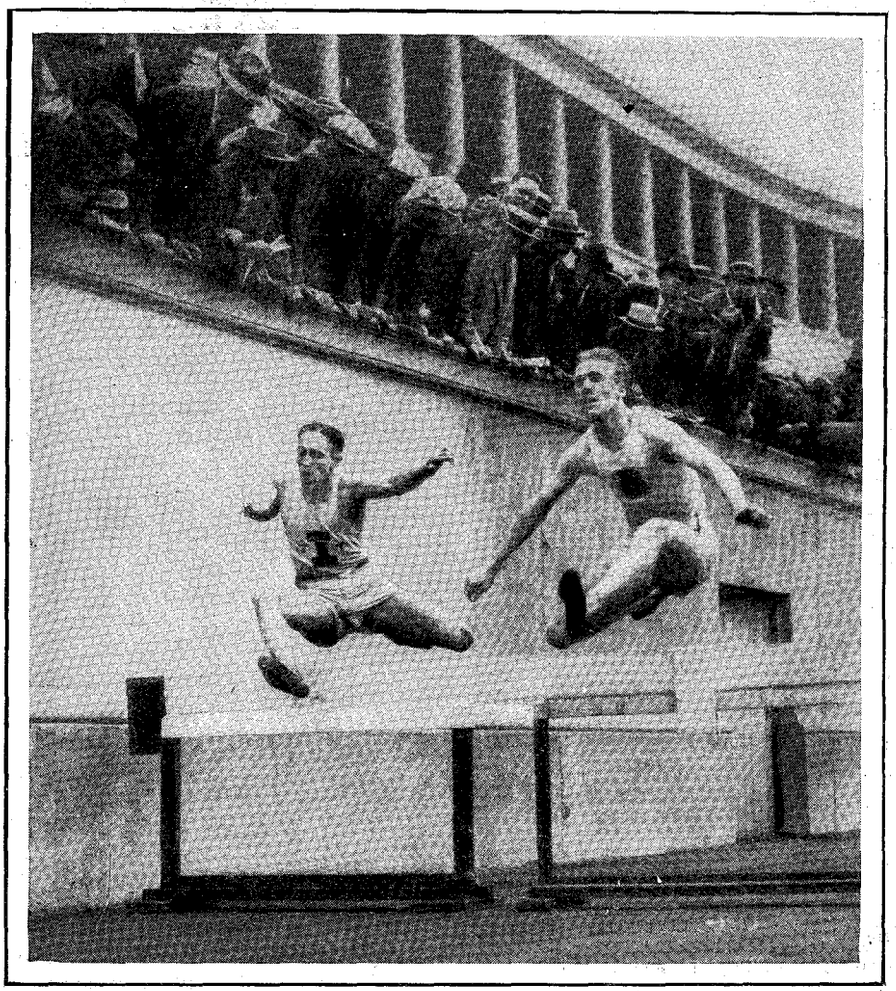
Some American Olympic Possibilities

DESPITE the fact that the system of scoring at the present Olympics gives 10 points to winners, with 5 for second place—an arrangement, it is claimed, planned to work to the disadvantage of the Americans—records made by American contestants at the recent trials make it look as though this method of scoring might turn to our advantage, after all. The finals of the last few days have brought about several notable achievements. For instance, on Saturday, June 14, rowing on the Schuylkill course in Philadelphia, the Yale crew covered the 1¼ miles in 5 minutes 51 4/5 seconds, making a world's record. The strong Navy crew was but a quarter-length behind.

The track finals produced a very formidable group of men, who at that time equaled world's records in two cases, breaking the world's record in two, and equaling the American record in still another. Those equaling the world's record were Chester Bowman, of Syracuse, in the 100-meter, and J. C. Taylor, of the N. Y. A. C., in the 400-meter. Ray Buker, of the Illinois A. C., equaled the American record in the 1,500-meter race, and Jackson Scholz, who won the 200-meter race, broke the world's record in the semi-finals.

Bob Le Gendre, of the Newark A. C., and Harold Osborne, of the Illinois A. C., won the finals for the pentathlon and decathlon, respectively, with very fine scores. Contestants in the other track sports also made unusual records with another world record broken in the 400-meter hurdles. So we will do well to look forward with great confidence to the performance of our track and crew men on the other side of the Atlantic.

Incidentally, the United States Rifle Team has just won both the standing and the sitting 300-meter matches, and Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, of the United States Marine Corps, has been declared world's champion at the 300-meter kneeling competition, with a score of 365. This makes a fine beginning.



Charles R. Brookins, of the University of Iowa (nearer the wall), and G. Taylor, of Grinnell College, in the 400-meter hurdles semi-finals, finally won by Taylor with a world's record of 52 6-10 seconds

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The Presidency of the French Republic

IT is unfortunate that the problems with which France has to deal have been complicated by the enforced resignation of President Millerand. There is precedent for driving the occupant of the Presidency of the Republic from office; but that does not make it any more desirable. It adds one more element of instability and uncertainty in the Government of a country that needs in its governmental machinery a stabilizer.

We here in America sometimes think our Government is too unelastic, that it does not respond with sufficient promptness and sensitiveness to public opinion, but we have no reason to envy a system which can create the condition which exists in France to-day.

The contrast between France and Great Britain is especially striking at present. Although there has been an overturn in Great Britain which has seemed to be almost revolutionary, the British Constitution, unwritten though it is, and the Crown have enabled Britain to maintain its equilibrium. Parliament there, it is true, technically has the power to do anything it pleases; but the British respect for the monarchy and for those principles of law and of order which have survived through centuries of development is unshaken and unshakable.

In France, on the other hand, the Presidency of the Republic, which is the French symbol of permanence, has proved again subject to Parliamentary change, and the Parliament which is supreme in France is not a Parliament directed by a majority. It is rather a collection of blocs and factions, which now group themselves in one way and now in another, each attempting by trade and bargain to get some aim of its own. It is a government of log-rolling, of back-scratching.

With such a Parliament in control it is desirable that there should be some agent of the Government to represent the permanent institutions and genius of the nation. Theoretically this is what the President of the Republic ought to be; but Parliamentary factions, by refusing to give support to any Government while a President displeasing to them remains in office, can make the President of the Republic as subject to their will as the Prime Minister is.

Our correspondent abroad, Mr. Elbert F. Baldwin, in a personal letter just received says:

The demand for Millerand's resignation was mainly on the ground that, because the National Assembly of 1919—the late Chamber of Deputies with its Right majority forming part—elected M. Millerand President, he ought not to remain President now that the Chamber of 1924, with its Left majority (since the elections of May 11) is in power.

The National Assembly is the meeting at Versailles of both branches of Parliament. The Assembly elects a President for a seven-year term. During this term the President is irremovable save for high treason [but of course he may resign]. He is not responsible to Parliament or to the country. He is above political vicissitudes. Like the President of the United States, elected for four years, the President of France normally goes to the end of his term, no matter what party is in power. A Poincaré or a Millerand naturally chafes at such limited presidential powers—the latter openly so, though he has spoken and acted strictly within constitutional limits. His sturdy outspokenness, however, and his former leadership of the Bloc National have furnished pegs to his enemies on which to hang their hatred.

Gaston Doumergue, the new President of the French Republic

Of course if the President of the Republic is to be above party factions, he must not interfere in party policies. The British King has maintained his throne and his influence by keeping aloof from political dispute and welcoming as his Ministers the men to whom the majority in Parliament confide the Government. What has happened in France is in part at least due to the fact that M. Millerand has identified himself with certain broad national policies. His excuse is that the factionalism of French politics has called for some leadership which seems to be denied to one who, like the Premier, is himself a member of Parliament; but in seeking this sort of leadership Millerand has sacrificed something else in the Presidency which France needs still more.

The selection of Gaston Doumergue as President in place of Millerand is a compromise, not a surrender. Doumergue is considered to belong to the moderate wing of the Left; but he is also considered very much less likely to yield to the radical Left than Painlevé, who was strongly urged for the Presidency, and especially so by Herriot. It was doubted very much after the defeat of Painlevé and the victory of Doumergue whether Herriot would accept the Premiership at the hands of the latter. He did not, however, refuse, evidently preferring to bide his time for future leadership and power through which he might favor the aims of his party.

Acceptance of office by M. Herriot was followed by an announcement of a full list of Cabinet officers, the most interesting of which were those of General Maurice Nollet as Minister of War and of Herriot himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Nollet's competence is vouched for by the new Prime Minister, who is also quoted as ascribing his choice of General Nollet to a desire to show "toward German reaction and nationalism pitiless severity," although exercising also the best of good will and conciliation toward Germany when the rights of France and of democracy at large are not concerned. The short assumption of the Premiership by François-Marsal was purely to fill a temporary gap and now has no national political significance.

Of course no nation can become the plaything of Parliamentary factions. France has protected itself against utter instability by building up a sort of bureaucracy which outlasts party changes. For instance, the foreign policy of France is pretty well kept continuous by the permanent under-officers of the

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Foreign Office. This is a poor substitute for the sort of stability that the United States enjoys under the Presidency and under the Constitution, and which even a parliamentary government can experience under such a system as that developed in Britain.

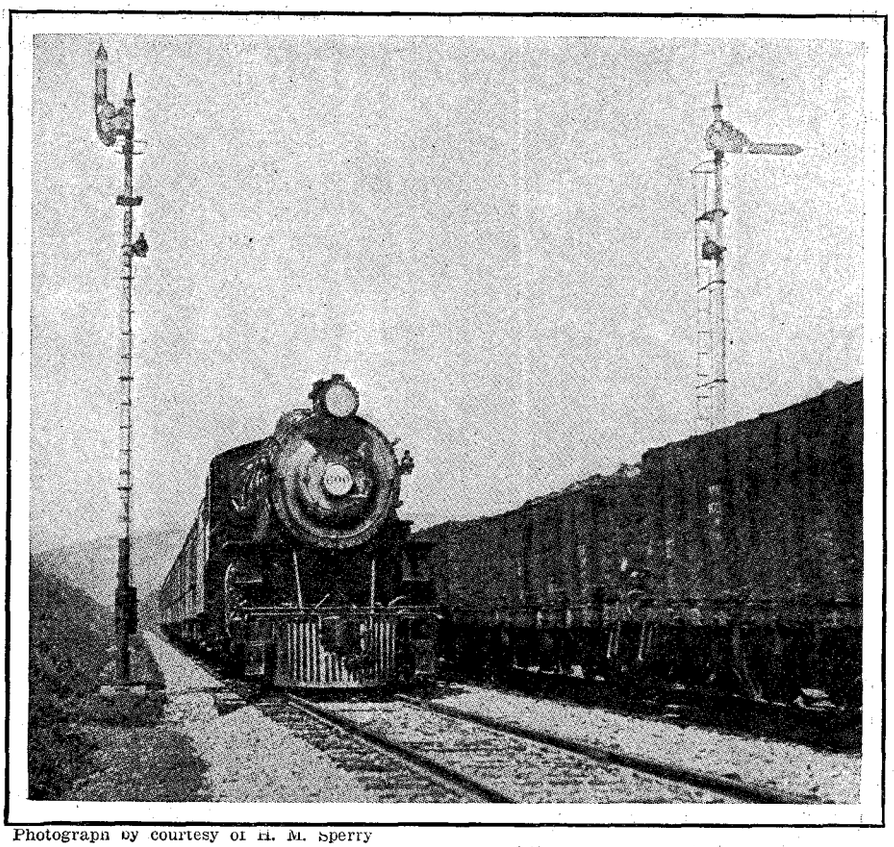
Modern Efficiency and Freight Rates

WITH steadily mounting costs of operation and a strong demand for a lowering of freight rates, many railways have felt that bankruptcy is not far distant. It is possible that a general application of best modern methods may solve the problem, and still provide adequate return for the railways.

Our railways have grown enormously and rapidly. It has been a miracle of achievement to build 270,000 miles of them. Efficiency of management could not come at once. This depends on long experience. Then, too, a large proportion of these steel highways are single-track, which, with innumerable passing turnouts, with signaling and order giving largely managed in the most primitive fashion, makes for most expensive inefficiency. It is amazing that 51 per cent, or 136,710 miles, of all main track (whether single or double) are not equipped with block signals of any kind.

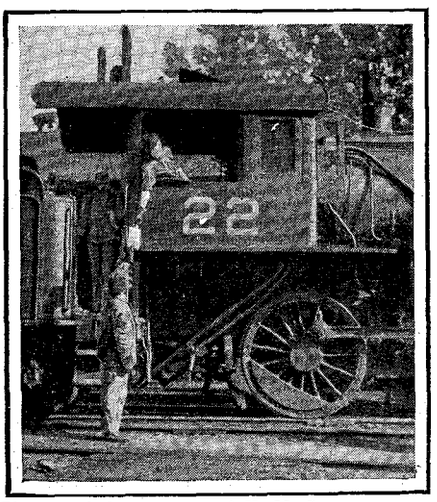
Great pressure has necessitated a practical study of this question of track management. Very illuminating is the study of a typical stretch of single-track road, showing the great saving in time and money that can come through the introduction of the latest aids to efficiency. This is the 79-mile line of the Western Maryland Railway, running between Cumberland and Hagerstown. It is largely single-track, with passing sidings averaging 4.2 miles apart. Over this track travel 2,643 trains per year, carrying each, on the average, 7,000 to 7,500 tons of freight. These trains were despatched from Hagerstown, their terminal, the crews "tying up" at Cumberland for rest before returning. Under this single-trip-per-day method a crew averaged 12 hours 48 minutes per trip, and the penalty overtime for a year was 12,682 hours.

The road endeavored to solve the problem by decreasing the average time per trip, thus reducing or eliminating the expensive overtime and increasing track capacity, without adding to equipment or crews. This was actually accomplished by installing automatic signaling, by eliminating mechanical causes of delay, and by gaining the co-operation of the men. With single-track roads the greatest delay comes through interference of roads at meeting points and the use of old-time train orders that must be read and sometimes signed by engineers, who must stop their trains for the purpose. Automatic signals ended this expensive train-stopping for orders, reduced the hazards by providing protection for opposing train movements, and permitted trains to follow each other under close headway. These were not automatic train stops, to which there are some legitimate objections, but signals that give engineers automatic information concerning the track ahead.



Photograph by courtesy of H. M. Sperry

"Signals keep trains moving"



Photograph by courtesy of H. M. Sperry

The old and inefficient way—stopping a train to give the engineer an "order"

The change to automatic signaling, with the aid of several minor expedients, made possible a much more rapid train movement, but for best results the co-operation of the men was essential. This was gained by making it a "turn around" service. That is, the crew would stay at Cumberland just long enough to rest and get the engine in shape. The Hours of Service Law required the round trip to be made in sixteen hours, the crews receiving two days' pay for one day's work. To earn this and to be home each night the men became anxious to lose no time getting their trains over the road. This developed a strong spirit of co-operation.

The results are interesting. There was an increase of 48 per cent in the number of full-sized trains per annum. The crew time per trip was reduced 29 per cent. There was a reduction of 69 per cent in the number of overtime hours per year. Instead of increasing the time per train, the addition of 48 per cent more trains was accompanied with a decreased time of running! This increased efficiency caused a saving of $175,174 per year. This, remember, was over a 79-mile track in northern Maryland.

When you consider that we have 202,-

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000 miles of single-track road out of a total of 268,000 miles, and that 63 per cent of this single track is without block signals of any kind, it is easy to realize how great would be the ultimate saving, despite the cost of first installation of signals, if the same degree of efficiency could be acquired by all our railways.

Such things are the result of growth and experience. The railways and the public they serve must look, it seems, for the thorough application of scientific methods to make possible an adequate return to the roads and a reasonable freight rate to the public.

Oyez! Oyez!

A SOMEWHAT shamefaced gentleman slipped furtively into the one vacant chair in the jury box, hastily tucked his hat and overcoat under his seat, and turned an appealing and apologetic eye upon the Judge.

The Judge looked at the juror, then at the clock, then back again to the tardy juror. He pointed an august and minatory finger at the dilatory twelfth part of the group of good men and true who were engaged in passing judgment upon the case under trial.

"Sir," said the Judge, "it is three minutes past the hour. For three minutes you have kept some thirty men sitting here idle just because you do not take your responsibility as a part of the judicial system of this State with proper seriousness. There is no excuse for your lateness. Sir, there are twenty thousand cases awaiting trial on our calendar today. We are three years behind in our work, and yet men like you, through sheer carelessness and indifference or selfish thoughtlessness, permit the wheels of justice to be further clogged. I am astonished at you, sir, I am astonished!" The Judge glowered at the jury, the court-room, and the opposing attorneys. "Proceed with the case," he said, sharply. The Judge's admonition was doubtless deserved, but an impartial observer, familiar with the customary speed of the wheels of justice, might have been moved to a reply which was not permitted to the offending juror.

"Yes, your Honor," this observer might have said, "the juror kept the Court waiting three minutes, and that was doubtless a wicked thing; but you yourself kept seventy on this panel of jurymen waiting for two and one-half hours this morning before they had a chance to present legal excuses or accept service and begin their work in this same court-room. Jurors week after week sit and twiddle their thumbs with nothing to do because of the lack of efficiency with which the court system of this city is organized. Almost any layman could tell your Honor how to save from fifteen to twenty minutes of the Court's time a day in the mere handling of your jurors —Heaven only knows how much time might be saved if the lawyers who try cases before this court would also co-operate in the endeavor to make the wheels of justice turn smoothly and speedily."

Naturally, such an observer would in actual life draw nothing less than a heavy fine for contempt of court. Let us see for a minute if there are any real grounds for such a hypothetical reply.

Let us take, for example, the jury system of New York City. It probably differs in degree, but not in kind, from the jury systems in every large city of the country.

Father Knickerbocker, it seems, spends about a million dollars a year on jury hire. In the course of a year he calls upon the services of more than 100,000 men, of whom 50,000 actually serve.

Now a great many among these 50,000 serve in courts which are divided into several parts. The courts are so organized that each one of these parts requires the services of forty-five or fifty jurors. As a consequence, it frequently happens that of these forty-five or fifty men only a small proportion are actually employed at any one time. If there is only one inquest case before the court, but six men are actually serving. Very occasionally there may be one full jury in court and two full juries deliberating in their jury rooms, a total of thirty-six. The forty-five men are needed, not because they are all working at the same time, but because lawyers have a habit of challenging jurors for good and sufficient reasons and for no better reason than the cut of their clothes and the color of their hair.

It might occur to a layman unfamiliar with court tradition that it would be an excellent plan, where there is more than one part in session in the same building, to devise a system for putting all the jurors required in one building into one panel and allocating the individual members of that panel to the several parts as they were required. Such a system would certainly cut the number of jurors needed at least in half. It would result in saving thousands of dollars and the tempers of uncounted jurymen.

The layman without any knowledge of correct judicial procedure might also imagine that men could be called into the jury box by some more expeditious method than the use of a jury wheel. Suppose, for instance, the reserve jurors were assigned numbered seats, so that those in chairs numbered from one to twelve could automatically move into the jury box at the call of the clerk. It probably would not be in consonance with the dignity of the court to call a jury with the baseball phrase "batter up," but some call equally brief but more dignified might be discovered if some commission with due legal qualifications and an appropriate salary could be assigned to the settlement of this problem.

The layman unhampered by legal training might also discover that after the jury was in the box there still remained an opportunity to expedite the wheels of justice. At the present time the opposing attorneys give their versions of the case that is to be tried, and then proceed to weed out such jurors as have heard the names of the litigants, or who own a car of the same make as that possessed by the second cousin of the defendant, or who have an uncle who met with a similar accident to that enjoyed by the plaintiff.

All this is of course perfectly proper. What does not seem proper to the ignorant layman is the fact that whenever a juror is excused the whole story of the case at issue has to be repeated for the benefit of the new juror placed before the opposing counsels for consideration. Is it beyond the bounds of credibility that some system could be found whereby the entire panel of jurors could be made aware of the issues at stake at one and the same time?

Somehow, it seems to us that our courts present many opportunities for speeding up the wheels of justice without the additional expense of hiring more judges and building more buildings. But then the editors of The Outlook are laymen, not practicing lawyers, and therefore must plead ignorance of the purpose underlying some of our traditional court procedure. In the meantime, of course, substantial justice is denied to thousands of litigants throughout America because of the fact that their cases cannot be heard for years after their injuries are received. Of course this fact is very much less important—so it seems—than the strain which would be put upon judicial intellects by the effort to readjust the mechanics of our court-rooms to twentieth-century requirements.

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The Cleveland Town Meeting

Editorial Correspondence from the Republican National Convention

By Ernest Hamlin Abbott

NOTHING like our National party conventions exists, so far as I know, in any other country. One might take a foreigner to one of them and say, "Behold, the American people governing themselves." I should advise, however, the guide in such an instance to show the foreigner, not only the Convention Hall during sessions—with its decorations, its band, its body of delegates seated under the standards of the States, its group of alternates seated behind them, its galleries packed with thousands of spectators, its noise, its colored lights manipulated as in a theater, its sudden silence when prayer is offered, its confusion constituting sometimes as dense a fog of sound as is encountered in Congress, its traditional demonstrations, organized and conducted by time measurements to register alleged enthusiasm—not only all this should I advise the guide to show the foreigner, but also the hotel lobbies packed with groups of delegates and newspapermen and visitors, some engaged in gossip, some engaged in serious discussion, and the committees at work determining platforms and organization, and a caucus or two of delegates, and last, but by no means least significant, some of those private conferences in hotel bedrooms where managers agree or disagree on arrangements, where strategy is planned, and where orders are taken—or refused.

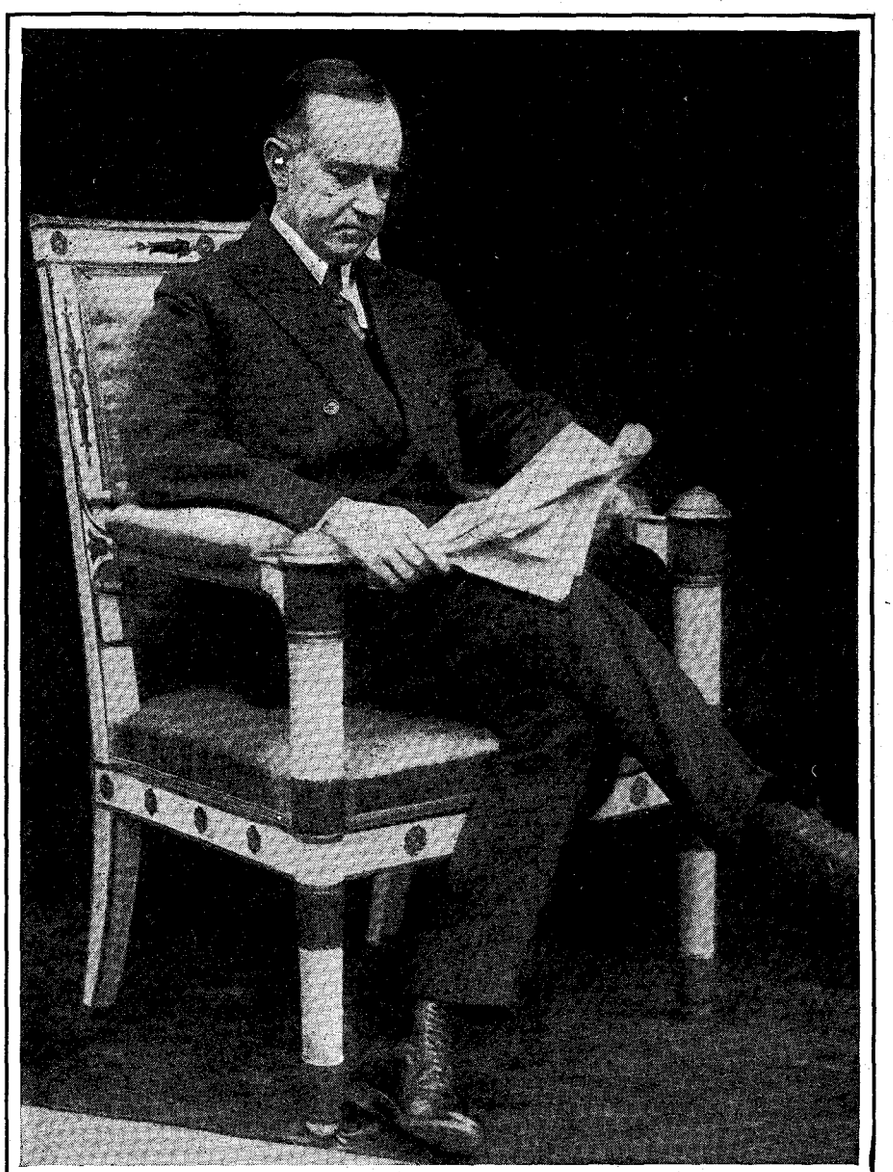
Some observers, I note, are made cynical by attending such conventions. I confess I am not. I think they are among the best features of our form of free government. They are virtually our National town meetings.

Nothing can take their place—not even the direct primary. People of the wide prairies cannot consult in a direct primary with people of the Atlantic seaboard; but they can when they meet in convention.

At the Republican National Convention at Cleveland the Wisconsin delegation proposed the abolition of the National Convention and the substitution of the direct primary for it; but the very form of their proposal was a dramatic argument against it.

The Convention's Committee on Resolutions had read and offered the draft of the party platform for adoption, when a tall, slim figure approached the stage. It was Henry Allen Cooper, of Wisconsin, whose period of service in Congress exceeds that of all other members except one. As he stood there before that audience awaiting the unanimous consent required, erect, unperturbed by the clamor that his appearance had aroused, resembling somewhat in appearance the old standpatter Joseph G. Cannon, he looked the very symbol of free debate. He was the spokesman of the group of delegates that almost all the other delegates regarded as disloyal and set upon using the party's machinery for the very destruction of the party itself; and he was proposing a substitute platform. Though greeted with jeers and hisses, he was heard. Probably not one in a score of the delegates, or one in a hundred of the thousands of others in that vast hall, would have taken the trouble to read with any care the paper he held in his hand; but they all heard it, and before he had finished they gave him more time than he had asked for. The Wisconsin delegation, though outvoted with a roar, in proposing to do away with the convention as an instrument of government went far in that single incident to justify it.

Long before these followers of Senator La Follette came to the Convention they were known as the agents of discontent. Everybody has known that throughout the great Northwest—in Wisconsin, in



International

Calvin Coolidge, Republican nominee for President of the United States

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North and South Dakota, in Minnesota, in Montana, and to a hardly less degree in other agricultural States like Kansas and Nebraska and Iowa and even in large parts of Illinois—people are dissatisfied. The signs of that discontent have been shown in the votes during the last two years or more, but not fully shown. In Minnesota, for instance, it was known that people kept away from the primaries who ordinarily would be expected to vote as Republicans. What does that discontent signify?

There are political leaders in the East that seem to be unaware of this Northwestern state of mind, and certainly if they are aware of it show no signs of understanding it. There are other Eastern managers who know about it, but who are irritated or puzzled by it. For such managers and for hundreds of delegates that Convention was a school for political education.

If a man is of a reasonably open mind, he can learn much in a few hours concerning another man's point of view. In the hotel lobbies and in the hotel rooms and in the Convention Hall, men from the East were learning what men from the West thought, and it is barely possible that some of the men in the West learned something of what the men in the East were thinking. It is, however, the Eastern men who needed the education most, and this is what some of them had a chance to learn.

(C) Keystone

Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States

Throughout great stretches of the agricultural regions thousands of farmers have lost their farms, and other farmers have had to mortgage their lands; banks have gone into bankruptcy. People there are not starving, for agricultural people never starve anywhere, even in war times. But many of them have lost their property and their hope; and these people have felt that the East has not known anything about them, or even cared to know. They have been protesting, and their protests have not been heard. They have been called Radicals, Socialists, Bolsheviki. Of course they are nothing of the sort. Most of them are substantial common-sense Americans accustomed to hard work, and as habituated to economy as any group of their fellow-countrymen; but they are determined that they shall be heard, and La Follette has seemed to be their most effective spokesman. They know him as an experienced legislator. They are willing to overlook his war record for the sake of his ability as a gadfly. They are asking for relief—for money out of the Treasury, for the kind of bonus that is given to the soldiers, the kind of subsidy that is demanded for the ship-owner, the kind of aid that is given to protected industry. That is what they are asking for; but what they want is not that, but understanding. One of the delegates from the Northwest put it to me substantially in this way:

"Suppose a farm relief plank is written here in this Convention," he said, "and offered to the farmers. Do you know what they will say when we get back home? They will say, 'Oh, bunk! Those Eastern fellows can't fool us. They put that in just to get our votes!' But if when we get back they hear that the plank was not written by those Eastern fellows, it was written in conference and we sat in on it, they will think differently. What those folks back home want most is to be heard and to be understood. They feel that they are ignored, and they want people in the East to sit up and take notice, and that is why they are going for La Follette, just the same as they went for Townley. They did not believe in Townley, but when they went for Townley they were heard, and people talked about them, and they got some attention. Now they are going for La Follette, not because they believe all that La Follette says, or are committed in their own minds to his policies; but because La Follette is paying attention to them and seems to value their support. If La Follette runs as an Independent Republican—and he undoubtedly will run—and carries a considerable group of Northwestern States, he may succeed in throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Then South or North Dakota, with only three representatives in the House, will be the equal of New York with forty-three, and New York will have to understand that South Dakota and North Dakota, and Minnesota with its ten representatives, and Montana with its two representatives, and the rest of those agricultural States, will be each one New York's equal and the equal of Pennsylvania and every other big State in the Union. And when those Northwestern States learn

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International

The Wisconsin delegates to the Convention remained seated while the majority of the delegates rose to cheer Coolidge. The seated delegation (lower right) were compelled to rise when the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner"

that, they may choose to do away with the two-party system and permanently adopt the practice of the European blocs, and thus throw the Presidential election every four years into the House of Representatives, where their votes will be as good as the votes of the big States."

The first problem, therefore, of this Convention was how to let the Northwest know that at last it was heard.

The nomination of President Coolidge was foreordained. The adoption of the platform could not fully answer the purpose. The only thing that that Convention could do to satisfy the Northwest was to choose a man as Vice-President in whom the Northwest believed and who in turn believed in the Northwest. It would have to be somebody, moreover, known in other parts of the country. Would Mr. Butler, the lawyer from the old Massachusetts whaling town of New Bedford, whom President Coolidge has chosen as his campaign manager and who was virtually the managing director of the Convention, know such a man if he saw him? Would any of those people from Beacon Hill, where the folks from the Northwest seem to think all Massachusetts people live, care whether anybody was to be on the ticket who knew anything about a farm bigger than one hundred and forty acres? There were plenty of candidates—some of them good men too, but most of them not known except by name outside of their own States. Lowden, who was nominated and declined, was reputed in the East to be favorably thought of in all farming regions. Two men, however, stood out as fairly satisfactory to the Northwest. One was Borah. He would have been accepted by the Eastern managers, but he declined the nomination. The other was Judge Kenyon; but, though he would have accepted the nomination, the Eastern managers, except for the much-derided New Guard, would have none of him.

Indeed, there were men in the East who obstinately argued for a show-down with the La Follette people. Some of the Old Guard undoubtedly would have preferred to go to defeat than seem to make any concession to the people they considered radicals and revolutionaries. But the Old Guard, though it has never surrendered, is dying. Before the Convention had assembled that was clear. But it was not clear whether its place had been taken by a New Guard, an Amateur Guard, more honest but perhaps not more open-minded.

As soon as the Convention began its sessions, however, it became clear that the delegates themselves were taking charge. It is true that, though there were no leaders, there were plenty of managers; but, in spite of the managers, this was a delegates' Convention.

And it was clear that they were interested primarily, not in issues, not in planks of a platform, not even in personalities. Their minds were set on something deeper. It is hard to describe precisely what it was that was on their minds, what it was that bound them to Coolidge. They seemed determined not so much to put a programme into effect, or to support any leader or leaders, but to re-establish in the country certain qualities of character. Every time mention was made of these qualities these delegates broke forth into spontaneous applause and cheers. Even the enthusiastic response to every demand for the support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement of the Volstead Act was not only an approval of prohibition, but an expression of vigorous faith in respect for law. It seemed strange to hear a political convention aroused by

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references to frugality, honesty, righteousness, religion. There was nothing in these delegates of the crusading spirit that characterized the Progressive campaign of 1912; but there was in the air a sort of moral earnestness that indicated that these people at least meant business. Any observer, it seems to me, could have seen in that Convention a picture of the American mind.

It is a mistake to think that there was any issue there between conservative and radical policies. The only issue was between political selfishness and a National sense. When those delegates jeered at the Wisconsin crowd, it was not so much because they disbelieved in what La Follette advocated, though they disbelieved in most of it, as because they felt that back of the La Follette movement were qualities of mind that condoned disloyalty and undervalued solid character. Those delegates rose in delight at every suggestion of attack on the present Congress. They counted corruption and mendacity as twin evils.

They had no use for the usual platitudes or the traditional by-play of political conventions. They made it clear to speakers and to bands and to marchers about the hall that they wished them to "cut out the bunk." When, for instance, some of the seconding speeches ran into the customary prolixity and triteness, they howled the speakers down, and when a band appeared in support of one of the Vice-Presidential candidates they succeeded in hustling it, in fairly short order, out of the hall. There was a severity about this Convention that I have never seen in any other political body. It was symbolized by the paucity of decorations and by the businesslike procedure.

Some observers who know more about the details of political life than I do believe that some of this new sense of reality has been introduced into politics by the women. Though few women delegates seemed to take any great active part in the big decisions, they were there on the floor and in the committees, for the first time fully participating by legal right in a National Convention, and they brought fresh minds to the Convention's business.

One thing that Convention did indicates its temper—it reapportioned the delegates so that those States which never elect Republican candidates shall not have proportionately the same weight in the councils of the party as those in which Republican sentiment prevails. This is designed to reduce the present influence of rotten boroughs, and will promote political honesty.

As I look back on this Convention I can see why such a body of delegates settled on Dawes. They knew him as a man of certain elementary American qualities. They have watched him achieve great things in war and in peace. They knew him as an outspoken man who says what he thinks. And they believed him to be human and acquainted with the West and its needs. It remains to be seen whether these delegates were right; but, whether right or wrong, the decision was not a decision of the managers, but of the delegates themselves.

It is said that Coolidge is his own platform. He is if by that is meant that he stands, not for conservatism or for liberalism, not for this policy or that, not even for such a policy as tax reform, but for certain qualities of character which can be expressed in public life. If Coolidge is elected, it will be because the country cares less for any policy or any party than for the recovery of certain virtues and practices which it believes are essential to the maintenance of American institutions.

Underwood

The Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention in session in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Cleveland

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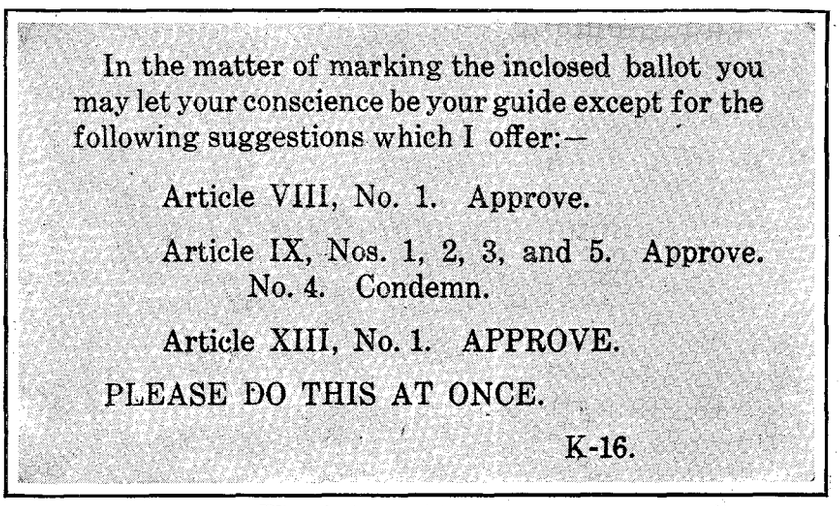
Pink Ballots for the Ku Klux Klan

DURING the distribution of ballots for the Platforms of the People a few weeks ago a request was received for 10,000 to be distributed among "a class of native-born, white, Gentile, Protestant Americans." We had our suspicions as to the source of this request, and, in order that our suspicions might be confirmed or proved false, it was decided to send the ballots, but to print them on pink paper, so that if this proved to be an attempt to pack the poll the ballots could be easily segregated. The card printed on this page, taken together with the internal evidence of the votes, proved conclusively the use to which the ballots had been put. An analysis of the ballots, we believe, provides a unique and valuable opportunity to study the personnel and mind of the Ku Klux Klan.


In the matter of marking the inclosed ballot you may let your conscience be your guide except for the following suggestions which I offer:—
Article VIII, No. 1. Approve.
Article IX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5. Approve.
No. 4. Condemn.
Article XIII, No. 1. APPROVE.
PLEASE DO THIS AT ONCE.
K-16.

When is a suggestion an order?

The ballots returned all came from towns and small cities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Of the total of 1,139 voters, 490 listed themselves as Republicans, only 97 as Democrats, and 552 as Independents. Among them are 243 women. About two-thirds gave their occupations, which show a fair cross-section of small-town life. The largest single group (209) is that of skilled workmen; the next (115) is of laborers; there are 81 clerks, salesmen, and bookkeepers; 50 farmers and gardeners; 38 railway men; 34 merchants; and a scattering of other classes. These include every profession: 3 druggists, 10 chauffeurs, 6 printers, 23 foremen, 7 superintendents, 18 managers, 4 master mechanics, 6 manufacturers, 10 contractors, 2 bankers, 16 clergymen, 2 missionaries, 4 teachers, 2 sea captains, 9 students, 1 lawyer, and 1 justice of the peace. Of the women most are housewives, with a few teachers and a dozen in professional work.

The first thing to be noted about these ballots is that they give a more complete sampling of American life than do those from the general Outlook poll. There is a far larger representation from the less prosperous and less literate classes. The circulation of such a magazine as The Outlook is necessarily chiefly among people of considerable prosperity and education, and this was reflected in the poll. The Klan ballots show that in that organization the weight is rather at the other end of the scale.

This appears sharply in the illiteracy of a great many of the Klan ballots. Many who voted were unable to spell correctly the name of their occupation; this was even true of some clergymen. There was plenty of evidence of intelligence and education also, but the Klan ballots did average far below those of the other poll on these points.

It is shown, too, in the number of voters who ignored many questions. In the other poll the vote on each question averaged about two-thirds of the total cast, while the Klan vote averaged only about one-third. The indications are that this was due to lack of interest, which is merely another form of ignorance.

The intention of the man who distributed the ballots to inject Klan doctrines into the poll is shown by a card which he sent with the ballots, several copies of which have reached The Outlook. In this he "suggested" that the voters approve Federal aid for education, the registration of aliens, immigration quotas, the further restriction of immigration, examination of immigrants at port of departure, and the programme of the Klan, and that they should disapprove relaxation of immigration restrictions. On all these points all who voted followed the "suggestions," but it is another evidence of lack of intelligence that the vote on even these emphasized points falls eight per cent short of the total. On some points the shortage is nineteen per cent. That is, nearly a fifth of the Klan voters were too ignorant to carry out instructions in full!

On other matters the Klan voters were told to "let your conscience be your guide," and it is in those that one must look for the cross-section of the Klan mind. The first notable fact is the slight attention paid to these other matters, an indication that a large proportion of Klansmen have no mind at all on them. The points on which fair interest was shown are informing, however; they are the bonus, prohibition, general welfare, preparedness, air mail, super-power, non-recognition of Russia, and the strengthening of the Monroe Doctrine. These, it will be seen, are the simpler questions.

Another thing that stands out is that there is even less partisanship in the Klan ballots than in the general Outlook poll. There is some division on the Garner tax plan, though, curiously enough, all groups approve the Mellon plan. There is a partisan division on the Railway Labor Board and on the League of Nations. On other points the Klan is non-partisan, though there is always some division of opinion.

Finally, there is evidence that on the whole the Klansmen voted with less discrimination than did the others as to the actual working of any reform which sounds well. They are less cautious, less able to check up their kindly desires by critical thought, more inclined to accept panaceas at face value, willing to go farther. In general, this leads to greater radicalism, or "progressivism."

An example is the vote on agricultural relief. The Klan not only gives a much stronger approval to all relief measures than do the voters in the general poll, it also highly approves the plans for Government purchase of wheat and for price-fixing, which the others rejected decisively.

The same tendency shows in the far greater leaning toward Government ownership of utilities than was indicated in the other poll. The Klan favors nationalization of railways, which in the general poll was approved only by the Democrats, and then very narrowly. The Klan is emphatically in favor of compulsory consolidation and freight reduction. All Klan groups favor nationalization of coal mines, which in the other poll was condemned by the Republicans. All Klan groups favor the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, though all three in the general poll condemned it. On the continuance of the

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The Platforms of the People and the Mind of the Ku Klux Klan

Figures show percentage based on number of ballots received

	REPUBLICAN			DEMOCRATIC			INDEPENDENT		
I—TRANSPORTATION	Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Approved	Ignored	Condemned
1. Voluntary consolidation of the railroads	19	63	18	18	80	2	11	82	7
2. Compulsory consolidation of the railroads	15	73	12	17	74	9	6	85	9
3. Compulsory freight rate reduction	34	64	2	39	58	3	24	73	3
4. Continuance of Esch-Cummins Act	10	84	6	11	85	4	6	89	5
5. Nationalization of the railroads with co-operative administration by workers, shippers, and public	28	68	4	27	68	5	19	78	3
II—AGRICULTURAL RELIEF									
1. Formation of a Federal Grain Export Corporation	24	72	4	25	72	3	16	81	3
2. Federal aid for Farmers' Co-operatives	36	61	3	41	58	1	21	77	2
3. Federal purchase of wheat	22	71	7	28	66	6	14	82	4
4. Price fixing of staple farm products	29	64	7	28	66	6	17	79	4
5. Further extension of farm credits	37	61	2	44	54	2	22	77	1
6. Development of St. Lawrence waterways	29	69	2	40	58	2	21	78	1
III—TAXATION									
1. Reduction of taxes by Mellon plan	36	59	5	30	59	11	25	71	4
2. Reduction of taxes by Garner plan	7	80	13	23	74	3	7	85	8
3. A Federal tax on land held out of use	28	66	6	39	58	3	16	78	6
IV—TARIFF									
1. Continuance of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law	22	76	2	8	83	9	14	84	2
2. Continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs	14	79	7	17	80	3	8	85	7
3. Tariff for revenue only without flexible provision	7	85	8	10	84	6	6	87	7
V—BONUS									
1. Adjusted compensation for all war veterans	43	45	12	53	44	3	28	65	7
VI—PROHIBITION									
1. Rigid enforcement under Civil Service	62	35	3	48	50	2	42	56	2
2. Change in the alcoholic content as now limited by the Volstead Act	19	47	34	14	61	25	13	63	24
VII—GENERAL WELFARE									
1. Equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women	52	44	4	47	53	0	32	64	4
2. An amendment enabling Congress to prevent exploitation of children in industry	56	42	2	49	50	1	37	62	1
3. Federal Anti-Lynching Law	47	49	4	45	54	1	30	68	2
4. Establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau	44	53	3	47	52	1	27	68	5
VIII—EDUCATION									
1. Extension of principle of Federal aid for education	91	9	0	92	8	0	89	11	0
IX—IMMIGRATION									
1. Registration of aliens	95	5	0	98	2	0	98	2	0
2. Continuance of quota method of restriction	85	13	2	92	7	1	93	6	1
3. Further restriction	96	4	0	100	0	0	98	2	0
4. Less restriction	1	19	80	0	19	81	1	13	86
5. Examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure	85	15	0	98	2	0	93	7	0

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	REPUBLICAN			DEMOCRATIC			INDEPENDENT		
X—PREPAREDNESS	Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Approved	Ignored	Condemned	Approved	Ignored	Condemned
1. Expansion of Navy to standards set by Conference on Limitation of Armament.	49	50	1	45	54	1	33	66	1
2. Extension of Air Service	49	50	1	46	54	0	34	65	1
XI—AIR MAIL									
1. The further development of air mail service	40	56	4	42	55	3	27	71	2
XII—LABOR									
1. Continuance of Railroad Labor Board	4	72	24	36	62	2	16	78	6
2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes	19	74	7	31	62	7	15	77	8
3. Nationalization, and democratic administration by technicians, workers, and consumers, of coal mines	25	72	3	33	62	5	16	78	6
4. Federal licensing of private detective agencies	35	63	2	37	58	5	28	71	1
XIII—KU KLUX KLAN									
1. Programme of Klan	82	18	0	98	2	0	96	4	0
XIV—SUPER-POWER									
1. Government control and distribution of high-power transmission	36	59	5	47	51	2	25	73	2
XV—MONEY									
1. Issuing of Federal currency based on commodities and labor	23	74	3	29	69	2	15	80	5
XVI—CONSERVATION									
1. A vigorous conservation policy with extended Federal control over public properties	36	61	3	24	74	2	21	75	4
XVII—MERCHANT MARINE									
1. Sale of Government ships to private owners	14	66	20	9	68	23	9	79	12
2. Operation by Government of Government-owned ships	41	55	4	41	58	1	25	72	3
3. Federal ship subsidy	22	74	4	18	76	6	11	84	5
XVIII—GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION									
1. Reorganization of the Executive Departments on the lines proposed in President's Annual Message	34	64	2	25	73	2	16	83	1
2. Effort to arrest the development of bureaucratic power	19	78	3	32	68	0	18	81	1
XIX—FOREIGN RELATIONS									
1. League of Nations	6	60	34	32	62	6	5	76	19
2. World Court	19	65	16	14	63	13	8	78	14
3. Hague Tribunal	12	76	12	11	79	10	5	85	10
4. Development of Four-Power Treaty principle	12	76	12	9	81	10	4	88	8
5. Secretary Hughes's present policy:	19	77	4	12	84	4	9	84	7
(*a*) Non-recognition of Russia.	34	59	7	32	57	11	18	74	8
(*b*) Strengthening Monroe Doctrine	62	37	1	43	54	3	32	66	2
(*c*) Sale of arms to foreign governments	12	58	30	8	60	32	4	68	28
(*d*) Unofficial co-operation with foreign commissions	22	65	13	9	74	17	8	79	13
(*e*) Least possible participation	35	61	4	21	67	12	21	76	3
6. Cancellation of foreign debts	6	46	48	5	56	39	4	68	28

The Outlook's poll on the Platforms of the People closed on April 30. Since that time The Outlook has analyzed its Nation-wide vote by parties and by sections. The present table provides the only analysis that has ever been made of the political views of members of the Ku Klux Klan.—THE EDITORS.

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Railway Labor Board there is a curious partisan twist, for the Klan Republicans oppose this, though in the general poll all groups favored it. Other leanings in this direction are seen in the heavy Klan indorsement of super-power plans and of Government operation of Government-owned ships.

Radical sympathies can be seen, too, in the Klan indorsement of a Federal tax on unused land, only mildly approved in the other poll, and in the equally strong indorsement of the scheme for a currency based on commodities and labor, which all three groups in the general poll rejected. The sentimental tinge in the Klan mind is shown by giving more support than does the other poll to the bonus and to all suggestions for general welfare.

On several points the Klan shows little difference from the other poll. It is strongly dry, practically unanimous for preparedness, favors the air mail, is enthusiastic for Conservation and for Government reorganization. On foreign affairs, as was to be expected, it is vigorously isolationist. On the League of Nations partisan lines are followed, though Klan Democrats are less clearly in favor of the League than are the others. On the World Court, the Hague Tribunal, and the extension of the principle of the Four-Power Treaty the Klan is nearly balanced, though the general poll gave decided approval to all three. The whole attitude is summed up in the heavy vote in favor of the least possible participation in foreign affairs.

The only notations made on the ballots, to bring out points not otherwise covered, are in regard to schools. The Klansmen demand Federal supervision of all schools, including parochial schools, and would not permit minors to be assigned by the courts to any schools not under legal supervision.

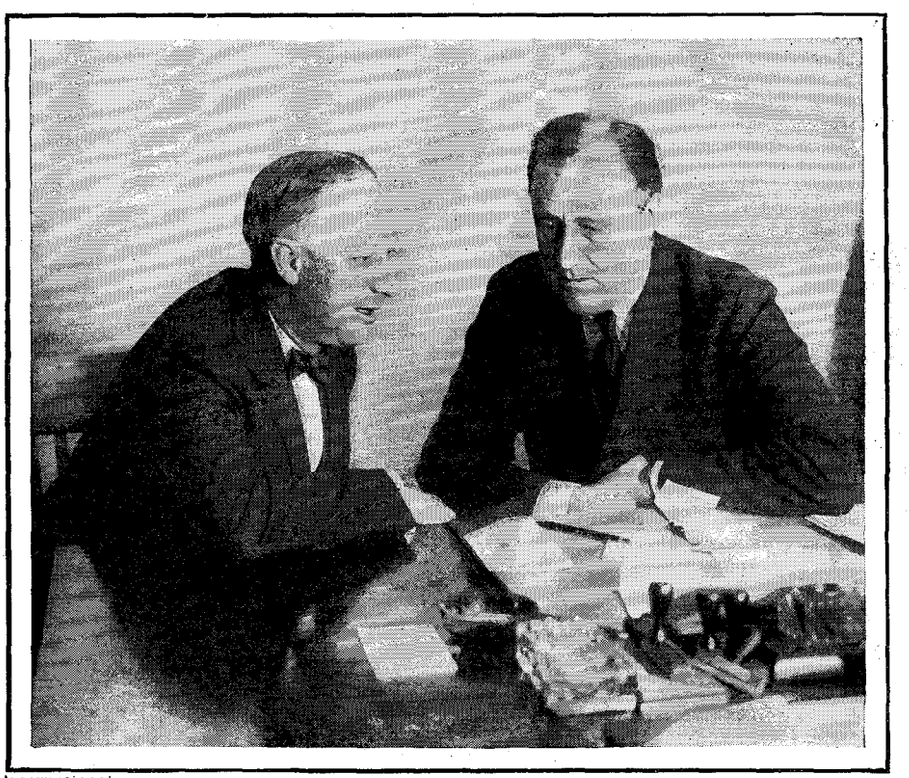
Smith—Public Servant

By Franklin D. Roosevelt

AS this number of The Outlook appears President Coolidge has been nominated to succeed himself, and the Democrats are convening to select his principal opponent. The delegates—or a great majority of them—will seek as their candidate a man who combines two qualities, first the necessary qualifications to be a successful President, and secondly, the ability to make a sufficient appeal to the country to get elected President.

A certain distinguished magazine recently contained an article on the score or more of Democrats who had been mentioned as Presidential possibilities or who had their own lightning-rods up. An objection was made to every one of these candidates on some ground—fancied or real—and the writer asked naïvely whether out of the millions of Democrats in the country some man hitherto unheard of could not be brought forward with all necessary qualifications and against whom no objections could be raised. The answer to such theoretical nonsense is that there are in both parties dozens, even hundreds, of men who are in every way fitted to be President of the United States, but that under our system of government, with universal suffrage, it is absolutely necessary to choose candidates who already have some form of record known to the public—some "past history" on which to build promises for the future.

Like many other Democrats who have been more or less active in the public service, I have for the past four years given much thought to the problem of the Democratic Presidential nomination of 1924. It so happens that practically all of the men whose names have been seriously mentioned are not merely known to me personally but are friends of mine of long standing. My decision, therefore, some six months ago, to support Governor Alfred E. Smith for the nomination was no snap judgment, but was based on a personal acquaintanceship with the record of all the others and a consideration of the needs of the country during the coming four years.



International

Governor Alfred E. Smith in conference with his campaign manager, Franklin D. Roosevelt

One thing I believe to stand out clearly—the need of a President with a personality. By that I mean that most Republicans and most Democrats will admit in their inner conscience that the relationship between President and Congress has gone sadly askew under both President Harding and President Coolidge. It is said that the Constitution provides a system of checks and balances between the executive and the legislative branches. For four years we have had a system of checks without any compensating balances. To meet a situation of this kind one of the Democratic candidates in particular—Governor Smith—has had a vast amount of experience and has proved his ability to accomplish results and at the same time to retain the

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confidence of the people. During his first term as Governor both houses of the Legislature were controlled by the opposite party; during his present term one house has been Republican and the other Democratic. The Governor would have had apparently valid excuses in both his terms if he had become hopelessly deadlocked with the Legislature or if he had had a drag-down and knock-out fight such as has been going on of late in Washington. He did neither. He kept his temper, conferred, argued fairly and persuasively and openly, avoided recriminations, and in both his terms succeeded in obtaining a large number of the reforms and governmental improvements for which he had fought. He has accomplished these things without surrendering or trading principles. In other words, his whole record at Albany has shown that, first as a member of the Legislature and later as Governor of the State, he has the qualities that combine knowledge of statecraft as well as the ability to put that knowledge into successful effect.

Of course everybody in our political life to-day calls himself a Progressive—I suppose even Senator Lodge and Senator Wadsworth aspire to the title—and I am very certain that the managers of the campaigns of all the Democratic candidates are describing their particular heroes as progressively-minded statesmen. The trouble is that most of the records of these statesmen do not bear out the adjective. To answer a perfectly fair question which will be asked by many delegates, especially those from the West, as to why I support Governor Smith as a true Progressive in the best acceptation of the phrase, I can honestly point to the definite historical record of his public service. I knew him for the first time when he was in the Assembly and I was in the Senate in Albany in the sessions of 1911-12-13. These years saw the accomplishment of a vast programme of constructive progressive legislation in this State. As Chairman of the Factory Investigation Commission he was responsible for placing on the statute-books of New York State the most humanitarian labor code to be found anywhere. Sanitation, fire prevention, tenement-house regulations, workmen's compensations, child welfare, and a score of other laws become accomplished facts largely through his instrumentality. During his terms as Governor he has been no less advanced in improving conditions in public health, in education, in prison reform, in proper housing, and in other matters affecting social welfare. So also in matters of State policy affecting the development of water power and agriculture and highways Governor Smith has made himself notable among the most forward-looking of State executives.

It may be objected that New York's Governor has held no National office—perhaps it is a good thing that he has not. I myself lived nearly eight years in Washington, and I am frank in saying that I am not at all certain that a too-close proximity to our National Government makes for the best of service on the part of an incoming President. A new broom might be a very good thing in the White House just now. The point is that Governor Smith has an extraordinary knowledge of the fundamentals of government, and in his long career as a public servant he has obtained a vast store of knowledge of National affairs—far greater than those who think of him as a local man have realized.

He is a "fundamentalist" in the way I wish the term could be used—not in its application to religion or evolution, but in its application to the basic principles of our American system of government. Put before Governor Smith, as I have done, some problem of National affairs lying wholly outside of his State experience, and you will find that he will dissect that problem down to its basic facts with an almost uncanny intuition of what part is fact and what part is "bunk." From that analysis he will build you up the kind of an answer which is in its essentials sound, and which can at the same time be understood by the average citizen of any State in the Union. I had a long talk with him a few weeks ago in regard to international affairs. I don't think that Governor Smith has ever been to Europe—I have, and I have probably discussed international affairs with a great many more European and American statesmen than has Governor Smith—yet I do not hesitate in saying that, as in the case of purely American affairs, he has an extraordinary grasp of the underlying facts of Europe and the rest of the world, the same intuitive faculty for getting to the heart and meat of the situation that is equaled by very few citizens of the United States. I may mention that I have not abated my deep-seated belief that the United States must and will return to its splendid position of co-operation with other nations; that we must, not only for our own prosperity, but for our own ideals, help to build up a still war-torn world, and that we must undertake anew to work for the elimination of wars and the causes of wars. That is another reason why I am for Governor Smith for the Presidency.

To come finally to the other qualification for a candidate—less important, perhaps, but very necessary—his vote-getting ability. In this there is an equally urgent need for the nomination of Governor Smith.

Leaving out of consideration his many terms in the Assembly and his election as sheriff of New York, he was first elected Governor in 1918, running far ahead of all the rest of his ticket—the first Catholic ever elected Chief Executive of this State. In 1920 he was defeated for re-election by 74,000 votes, but he ran over 1,000,000 votes ahead of the Democratic Presidential ticket—Mr. Cox and myself. In other words, over 500,000 people, mostly Republicans, split their tickets in order to vote for Smith. In 1922 an insistent State compelled him to run again—and this time he was elected by the unheard-of plurality of nearly 400,000.

It has been objected that he is Catholic and a "wet." As to the first, I insist on my belief that this Nation will never declare that a man wholly fit to be President shall, in controversion of our Constitution and the sacred fundamentals of our liberties, be barred from the first office in the land. In New York State Governor Smith has held many offices; the last time that he ran men and women of every creed joined to give him the greatest majority for Governor in our State history. They knew from experience that they could trust him to administer the highest office in the State without bigotry or prejudice or favoritism and without any reservation to or violation of his sacred oath of office.

As to his views on the Volstead Law I am frankly very little concerned. More rubbish or useless agitation has been stirred up on this than on any other subject. The simple fact of the matter is that where two years ago New York had two statutes, one the Federal, the other the State "Mullan-Gage" law, both essentially similar, under which the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution could be enforced, New York to-day has but one statute—the Volstead Law. The carrying out of the purposes of the Eighteenth Amendment can hardly be said to have stopped because we have one law instead of two duplicating laws. Prosecutions to-day are brought under the Volstead Law, and it is the fact that Governor Smith has more than any other State executive insisted that State troopers, sheriffs, and police must and shall enforce the Federal law just as clearly and definitely as if it were repeated word for word on the statute-books of this State.

Whether anybody happens to agree or not with the Governor's personal view

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that the Volstead Act should be amended while still remaining within the proper judicial interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment has very little indeed to do with the question as to whether Governor Smith is fitted for the Presidency of the United States. If he should succeed to high office on the 4th of March next, every one who knows him is assured that as President he will carry out *all* the laws of Congress as they may exist. It might be pertinent to ask the so-called radical "drys" whether they are satisfied with the present enforcement of the Federal laws by the Administration which is to-day in charge of our National Government.

To-day Governor Alfred E. Smith has the confidence of the people of the State of New York, regardless of party or creed. It is because they know him and his record. That is a very vital proof for the argument that not only is he wholly fitted to be nominated for the Presidency, but that if so nominated he will obtain the support of a great majority of voters on election day.

We need a restoration of confidence in our Federal Government—confidence in it by our own citizens and friendship for it by the people of the other nations of the world. Alfred E. Smith can accomplish this.

Mr. Bernard Shaw Talks about St. Joan

By WALTER TITTLE

While Mr. Tittle painted Mr. Shaw talked, and the artist caught the likeness of the dramatist with both his pen and his brush

ONE of the most interesting of the experiences that have fallen to my lot was the painting of two portraits in oils of Mr. George Bernard Shaw during my recent stay in London. The various sittings were more interesting to me than any Shaw play or preface could be, for, while we feel vividly the personality behind the plays and writings as we sit in the theater or read, here was the actual man in front of me, electrifying in his presence, immensely alive, gesticulating and laughing as he busily talked as good "Shaw" as he ever committed to paper. Paint can, at best, show but a pale shadow of flesh and blood; Mr. Conrad tells me that he thinks it possible for a writer to capture only about thirty per cent of the beauty of his dream, however successful he may be; and Mr. Shaw, though he has revealed enough of himself in his work to make the entire intellectual world regard him as his own superman (though he applies that name to one of the opposite sex), is personally far beyond what his writings lead one to expect.

Our sittings concluded, the present talk occurred on a final visit to my studio just previous to my departure for Paris. Mr. Shaw was rehearsing "Back to Methuselah" at the Court Theatre near by, and spent an hour and a half before my fire one evening until the time for the rehearsal arrived. He spoke of the many previous histories and plays based upon the life of Jeanne d'Arc, referring particularly to those of Schiller and Anatole France. In many of these accounts the fact that Joan is revealed as a lovely and spectacular sort of cinema heroine is partly excusable because they were written before the discovery or general dissemination of some of the actual records of her trial, which came to light in the forties of the last century. Even after these documents were known many writers and artists preferred to pamper the public taste for a vision of Joan as a lovely, insipid slip of a girl, divinely guided, but possessed of mental and physical attributes utterly incongruous with and unfitted to her achievements. His own conception of her personal appearance, as set forth in the play, he got from a contemporary Gothic statue that he found in one of the French towns where much of her time was spent at the height of her success. The natives of the place believe it to be a portrait of some saint, but nothing could be more probable than that the artist was influenced, even if it was intended to be the saint in question, by the physical attributes of this most dominant woman. He believes it to be an actual portrait of her. She is large and strong, and has a wonderful face. It is quite handsome, but far from pretty, and it is the face of a born leader. The eyes are very far apart with an expression of will and strength, the cheekbones high and broad, the nose long and vigorous, and the mouth firm and of generous size. Certainly the Joan of Boutet de Monvel would meet with greater sympathy from the average public than a picture of her as the Amazon that she undoubtedly was; a screen version of her with Mary Pickford in the lead would prove to be a greater popular success than if the part were taken by Ellen Terry at her best. Anatole France, he said, was biased in his account of Joan by his opposition to feminism. He thinks that no woman could possibly be capable of the great things she accomplished, and, in this state of mind, blinded himself to the facts.

"Of course Anatole France is Anatole France. His book is immensely worth reading because he wrote it. But he has the facts about Joan all wrong."

I asked what he thought of Mark Twain's Joan.

"Much, much better," he said. "Mark Twain was a man of genius, but hardly one to write reverently of mediæval times. He went for his information to the same sources that I used, but the author of 'Innocents Abroad' could not treat the subject with entire seriousness. Take, for example, his 'Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court.' What a piece of Philistinism! But his book on Joan of Arc is an excellent thing, and the truest account that has previously been given of her.

"The records of her trial reveal Joan as being as far as possible in character from the namby-pamby picture card that usually represents her. She was a strong-minded, scheming woman, shrewd, and of the fanatical sort that could easily conceive that any pet idea had been a divine revelation to her. She bullied every one who opposed her—prelates, statesmen, and soldiers alike—and was undoubtedly most cordially hated by all of the people in authority with whom she came in contact. Imagine her popularity with the dignitaries of the Church when she insisted on eliminating them utterly from the office that was the chief source of their power, and insisting that she was in direct communication with God! If this attitude were to spread, the Catholic Church would soon lose its hold on the people, and many of its leaders would lose their jobs. She was more of a Protestant than either Huss or Luther. No priest or bishop could stand between her and God. She was probably also the

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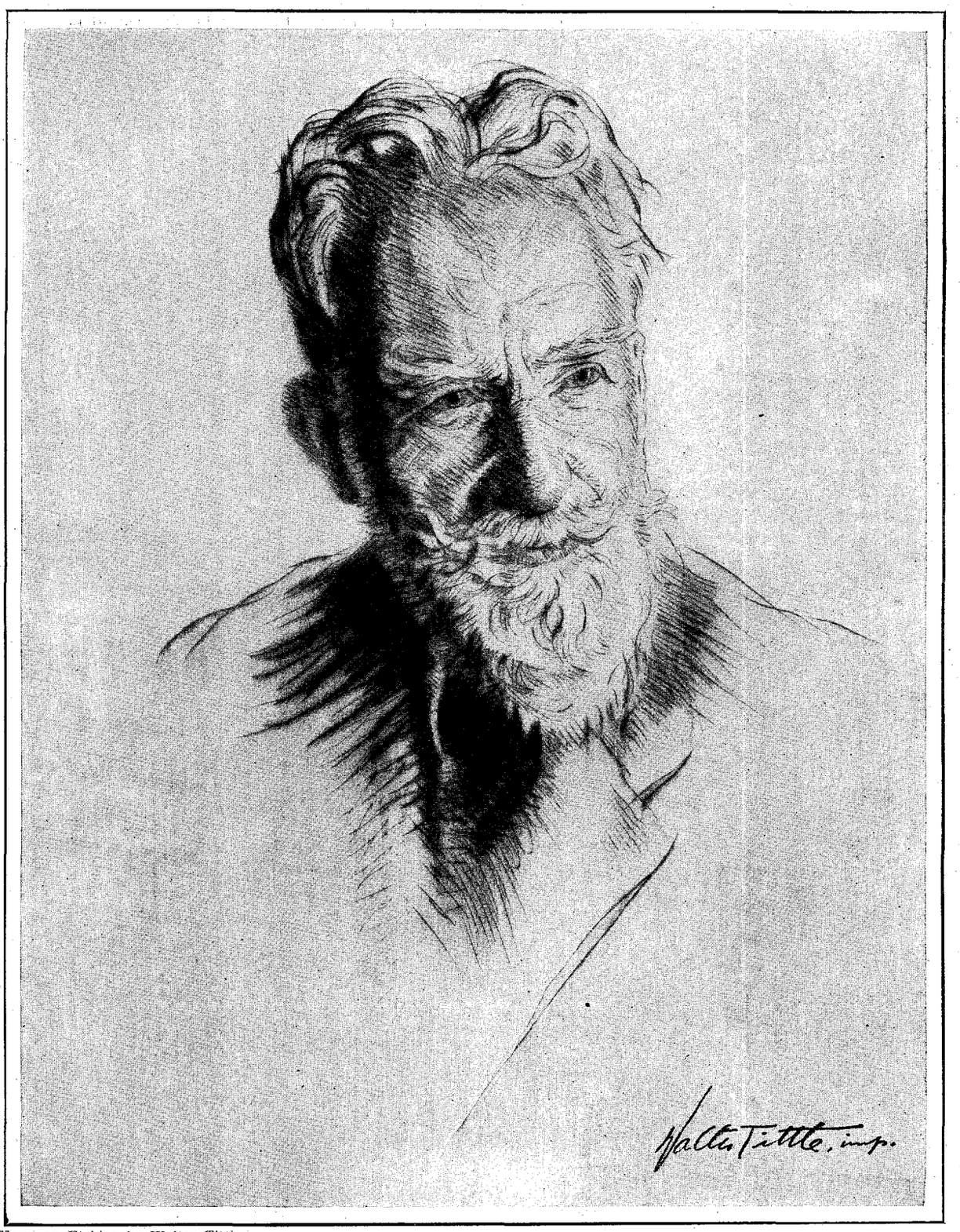

From an Etching by Walter Tittle

Bernard Shaw

first Nationalist, and by her constantly repeated doctrine of 'France for the French' threatened the whole fabric of feudalism, which made her an abomination to the various lords like the Earl of Warwick, whose authority would be swallowed up in that of the King if Joan's dream came true. She insisted that the English had no right on French soil, and exhorted the soldiers that they should not rest until the last Englishman was driven out. The French soldiers had no such feeling, and did not readily comprehend this new doctrine, as they had always done their fighting impersonally and blindly under any lord who happened for the time to be in the ascendency. So to these two powerful classes, and to the generals as well, this obstinate daughter of a small-town *bourgeois* seemed ridiculously presumptuous when she suddenly appeared, voicing the heresy of direct divine revelations, preaching nationalism, and demanding that she be taken to the Dauphin and put in command of an army, over the heads of Church, lords, and seasoned soldiers to whom fighting was a lifelong profession.

"But, as everything else had been tried without success to stem the tide of the victorious English, and soldiers and leaders alike were at their wits' end, Joan soon acquired several influential followers who were convinced in her favor by a blend of superstition and shrewdness, seeing that the Maid could revive the flagging spirits of the soldiers by the belief that in her they had a supernatural

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leader inspired by Heaven. To begin with, she was of the type of strong-minded executive woman who has no sex appeal, even though handsome. You have known women of this kind, I am sure. The common soldiers, with whom she associated constantly, thought her supernatural because they felt no sex impulse toward her. Knowing their usual sex-mad tendencies during long terms of absence from feminine society, they could not explain the lack of any sex feeling toward Joan, who was constantly with them, and in men's clothes, except on the grounds of the supernatural. She was quite willing to impress them so, as it increased her power over them and kept her free from unpleasant annoyance. Various other seeming miracles caused the spirit of superstition to mount to some of those higher in authority; these Joan eagerly and craftily used to her ends, and proceeded successfully with her task of walking rough-shod over the heads of all the dignitaries who, in protecting their own interests, naturally opposed her. Her constant reiteration that her every act was directly commanded by God was helped along by her somewhat hysterical temperament, that made it easy for her to convince herself that such was the case. This fanaticism spread to the soldiers, and caused them to follow her blindly with a fatalistic confidence that has often been effective with armies, the Moslems, for example.

"So, by dint of persistent bullying of nearly every one with whom she came in contact, she finally found herself at the head of an army. She was endowed with a certain elementary strategic sense, similar to that possessed by Napoleon in such abundance, though it was not at all trained, as his was. It caused her to realize that Orleans was the key to the whole military situation, and, blind to all else, she made for this objective, often throwing the most ordinary military caution to the winds. She did not fight actually—at her trial she said she had never taken a human life—but she always led her soldiers personally into the thickest of the fighting, carrying a white banner that made of her a conspicuous target, and her soldiers would follow her anywhere. The banner she never allowed out of her hands except on one occasion, when one of her chief lieutenants persuaded her to allow a subordinate to carry it after him as he crossed a moat to capture a castle. But this effort of precaution for Joan's safety she promptly defeated. Seeing her beloved emblem going into the action without her, she rushed after it into the moat in spite of a hail of stones and arrows, and struggled with the carrier for the possession of the banner in a way not at all in keeping with the usual conception of her dignity. She hampered this particular operation most seriously, and when subdued was hurried back from the moat to save her life. Luck was a considerable element in her favor on numerous occasions, and when it came she was not slow in making the best use of it. In another battle an arrow passed completely through a fleshy part of her neck without doing her any harm. She didn't even retire from the fight, and all who saw the incident, friends and enemies alike, thought it a miracle and were convinced that she was supernatural. When she arrived before Orleans, she demanded of Dunois, the commander stationed there, why he did not proceed immediately and recapture all of the fortifications. He called her attention to the utter folly of attempting this with the force at their disposal, pointing out to her that his reinforcements and supplies had been lying in ships in the river at some little distance, unable to join him because of a constant adverse wind. Almost as he spoke the wind suddenly changed to the exact reverse of its former direction, whereupon Joan remarked, 'But the wind is not as you say. Now are you ready to proceed upon Orleans?' Aghast at this new miracle, as they chose to interpret it, upon the arrival of the reinforcements and supplies the successful attack upon Orleans was launched, with the soldiers willing to follow the white banner and its invincible bearer into the very jaws of death.

"Then she insisted on crowning the Dauphin, a weak and vacillating person, in full state at Rheims Cathedral. She was even able to instill in him a semblance of courage that in time enabled him to do some creditable fighting. Her dream then was to take Paris; but evil days began to come, her fickle followers losing faith when every fight did not achieve a victory. From a supposedly supernatural leader they would not accept defeat. A serious wound that she received finally burst the bubble of the miraculous, and Joan suddenly found herself almost without friends.

"Her stubbornness at the trial cost her her life. Most patiently the Church authorities in the tribunal before which she was tried endeavored to have her say the things that would make it possible for them to save her from the stake, but she constantly insisted that God had ordered her in every act, and persistently stuck to it. This was heresy, punishable by death, as the Church taught that communication with God could be had only through its priests. In vain they explained it to her again and again, and finally caused her to understand that persistence in this course meant death, but that her life would be spared if she would recant. Like the sensible person she was, she eagerly reached for the document of recantation to sign it, but, its contents being read, it was revealed that the alternative was imprisonment for life. She flew into a rage, seized and crumpled the document, and repeated again all of the statements to which the Church objected. There was no saving her then. According to the law of the Church, a relapse into heresy was unforgivable, so she was given into the hands of the Earl of Warwick's soldiers, and burned.

"Her idea in wearing men's clothes was a sensible one; she was a soldier, and could not be bothered with skirts, and as she associated with soldiers constantly it was really more modest to dress as one of them, instead of unnecessarily drawing attention to the difference in sex. But this was one of the counts against her in the trial, and was interpreted by the Church as wanton immodesty."

I asked Mr. Shaw how she could be canonized in view of the fact that the Church had condemned her to death.

"Oh, that was all satisfactorily arranged," he said. "No detail as important as that would be overlooked. The Inquisition was carried on by a so-called 'secular arm' of the Church, and in this case the English soldiers really burned her. So that lets the Church out nicely."

I could not repress an expression of my admiration for the dramatic conception and structure that his talk suggested to me, adding, more in jest than in earnest, that I was sure, with his marvelous skill, that he could have adopted precisely the opposite view of the whole situation and have made the play equally absorbing. The effect of this banal remark upon Mr. Shaw was most interesting. A look of mild pain and surprise came into his face; he evidently thought that I doubted his sincerity, and seemed at a loss for a reply, but when I protested laughingly that his whole conception seemed utterly logical and convincing to me he was satisfied.

"A straightforward attempt to tell the truth is usually misunderstood," he said. "The French people are indignant in the belief that I have belittled their national heroine. Roman Catholics protest that I have written 'St. Joan' as an attack on their Church. Neither was intended or achieved. I have merely written a play based upon the facts as they exist."

I told him I would get the book as soon as it appeared and read it with much interest.

"Why spend your good money?" was his laughing reply. "Just tell your friends you had it all from Shaw. There's much more swank in that."

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How Japanese Exclusion Will Work

By K. K. KAWAKAMI

The Interpretation of a Japanese Journalist

WITH the enforcement of the new Immigration Law, containing Japanese exclusion provisions, close at hand, the important questions before us are whether this law will prove the best way of attaining the purpose for which it is enacted, and whether it will impose upon the Japanese such hardships and injuries as would add fuel to the resentment it has already roused in Japan.

In answering these questions we have as our guide experiences gathered in the course of forty years of the operation of the Chinese Exclusion Law. With the assistance of those experiences, we may with a fair degree of accuracy gauge the possible effect of this new law.[1]

Administration of Exclusion

IT is frankly admitted by the immigration authorities that Chinese exclusion entailed corruption, encouraged smuggling plots, and was generally fraught with pitfalls. Of the difficulty of its enforcement the immigration report for 1909 says: "The more rigid and successful the port inspections are made, the more persistent becomes the operation of the smugglers; draw the lines tight on the land borders, and it is soon found that the base of operation has been changed from Canada and Mexico to Jamaica and Cuba, and that Chinese are systematically landed at the seaports as sailors and stowaways. . . . There are doubtless now in this country at least as many Chinese not entitled to residence here as of the lawfully resident class, and they have entered in every way that can be imagined, from the apparently regular method of deceiving the officers to being packed in refrigerator freight cars or in the refrigerators of dining cars crossing the land boundaries, or in the coal bunkers, chain lockers, or forepeaks of vessels sailing from the Orient or the West Indies. A Chinaman will apparently undergo any hardship or torture, take any risk, or pay any sum of money up to $1,000 to enjoy the forbidden but much coveted privilege of living and working in the United States."

Nor can it be denied that Chinese exclusion has been a fertile source of official corruption. Mrs. Mary Roberts Coolidge, in her admirable "Chinese Immigration," says: "It has long been currently understood in Chinatown that money properly placed would secure the admission of almost any one, if those interested had not already incurred the ill will of an official. It is always difficult to obtain proof of bribery and ill treatment; but in the case of the Chinese it is almost impossible because their [Chinese] friends will suffer if they testify against any American official."

By 1917 this graft system had become so notorious that an official investigation was instituted, "with the result that indictments were had in the cases of twenty-four persons, former employees of the Immigration Service, Chinese 'steerers,' fraudulent 'fathers' and 'sons,' five attorneys practicing before the San Francisco immigration office in Chinese cases, and several others, on charges of conspiracy to effect the illegal admission of Chinese aliens and for violation of the criminal code in removing and destroying official records of the Government." (Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1918.)

Will Japanese exclusion result in the multiplication of such evil systems and practices? One feels quite certain that such possible results would have been forestalled had the control of Japanese immigration been intrusted to the harmonious co-operation of the Japanese and American authorities, instead of applying thereto the exclusion law so unceremoniously adopted. Now that so much feeling has been roused on the other side, it would be difficult for the American Government to ask with grace for Japan's assistance in the enforcement of the law denounced by her.

Exempt Classes

A NATION-WIDE anti-American agitation, including a vigorous boycott, was China's reply to the Chinese Exclusion Law. This agitation was due, not to the exclusion of Chinese laborers, but to the indignities and humiliations heaped upon so-called exempt classes—merchants, travelers, students, scholars, and those returning from temporary absences. If similar treatment were to be extended to the Japanese of similar classes, the result would be serious.

Because of the hardships imposed upon Chinese "exempts," Chinese students had by 1904 either left America or ceased to come to American schools, with the result that in 1905 10,000 Chinese students were in Japanese schools. It was students who formed the backbone of the anti-American boycott.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, noted American scholar and missionary in China, writing in 1906, gives an example of how the immigration authorities treated Chinese students. He says: "Two young men, both Christians, one rich, the other poor, came to the United States for education. They were detained in a prison-shed for three months. One of them, falling sick, was removed to a hospital; the other obtaining permission to visit him, they made their escape to Canada and thence back to China."

The immigration authorities looked with suspicion upon all Chinese, whether barred or exempt classes. They subjected to maltreatment even the Chinese merchants and manufacturers who at the invitation of the American Government brought exhibitions to the St. Louis World's Fair. Ignoring that official invitation, the immigration officials required that each exhibitor should upon arrival at the port of entry be photographed for identification and file a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, the conditions of which were that he would proceed directly and by the shortest route to St. Louis, and would depart for China by the first steamer sailing after the close of the Fair. Although these rules were later modified upon the protest of the Chinese Minister at Washington, some exhibitors had already been catechised and detained in the prison-shed at San Francisco and had gone home with great indignation.

Can you wonder why Chinese students and gentry and merchants joined in the great anti-American movement of 1904-5? If unwieldy and unorganized China could launch such a movement, could not Japan register her protest in a manner much more effective? Of all Oriental countries, Japan is by far the greatest customer of the United States. In 1920 Japanese purchases of American goods amounted to $388,000,000, as against China's $146,000,000. In 1922 Japan's imports from America totaled $227,000,000, as against China's $100,000,000.

The new Immigration Law provides that the admission of merchants, tour-

[1] In my article appearing in The Outlook for May 28 it was stated that the marriage of an Oriental student was regarded as termination of his or her qualification to remain in America as student. In the bill finally adopted this provision is omitted.

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ists, those in transit, and the like shall be for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations to insure their departure from the United States. Such conditions may include the filing of a bond "in such sum and containing such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed."

In accordance with the above provision, the Department of Labor issued on June 9 regulations limiting to six months the period of stay for those coming here as tourists for pleasure or on business, and to ten days for those in transit. "Those in transit" probably means, as a practical matter, laborers like Chinese who have been going in large numbers to the West Indies. Therefore the ten days' limitation may entail no practical hardship. But the six months' limitation for tourists and the like is sure to be a source of irritation. The regulations contain no provision for the extension of that period under any circumstance.

Under such restrictions, how can a Japanese business firm or bank maintain a branch office in New York or San Francisco? Is it required to change its office staff every half-year? Nor can I see how a Japanese newspaper can station its representative in America. Even for temporary visitors for pleasure or on business six months seems all too short. The restriction applies to all nationals, but non-Oriental business men or newspaper correspondents need not come as non-immigrant temporary visitors, but may come as quota immigrants to stay here indefinitely. The restriction will have the effect of singling out Orientals for discrimination.

In the execution of the Immigration Law and of the regulations commissioners and inspectors will have much discretionary power. If such authority proves to be as arbitrary as that enjoyed by the officials in charge of Chinese exclusion, we cannot for many years to come look for the amelioration of the ill feeling caused in Japan by this legislation. Even if regulations were well conceived, much would depend upon the character of individual officials in charge of exclusion. In the administration of Chinese exclusion officials certainly failed to do their best. Said Mrs. Mary Roberts Coolidge in 1909:

"The bulk of the work has been done by inspectors and interpreters at salaries ranging [in those days] from twelve to eighteen hundred a year. Such men as these have been detailed to receive, not only Chinese laborers, but officials, scholars, and cultivated travelers. It could scarcely be expected that their manners would be equal to the social requirements of one of the politest nations in the world, but it appears that they have even omitted the ordinary American courtesies and hospitality."

Diplomatic Readjustment

THE President's signature of the Immigration Bill with the exclusion clauses does not necessarily mean that all avenues for readjustment with Japan through diplomatic channels have been closed. Evidently Japan still looks to America for the reversal of the policy which has been so bitterly resented by her people. Her Government and her leaders have been exercising their influence to the utmost to restrain the masses, only in the hope that something may yet be done to remedy the situation. Should their hope prove hopeless, the reaction would be serious.

What, then, could or should be done? In the opinion of Japanese leaders, there is only one course, namely, the conclusion of a treaty embodying practically all of the exclusion provisions of the new Immigration Law, but at the same time guaranteeing to the Japanese already resident here the enjoyment of ordinary civil rights such as are guaranteed to other nationals. Japan would not accept any exclusion treaty unless it were accompanied with such guarantee of civil rights, because exclusion by treaty means, in her judgment, a great moral sacrifice in that it implies explicit admission by her of all the arguments and theories of the exclusionist, which no proud, self-respecting nation would do. But if exclusion by treaty were accompanied with the above-mentioned guarantee Japan might endure the sacrifice. Unless some such readjustment is done, Japan believes that exclusion alone will not solve the Japanese question, but that the question would remain a source of irritation. Japan is not yet in a mood to act in the spirit of "an eye for an eye" in reply to the exclusion law. Her mind is still open, and her intentions are still good and peaceable. Yet she is true to her national tradition, and holds her honor even above her material interests. Rightly or mistakenly, she believes that a world without the sense of honor is a degraded world.

Japan's Own Immigration Problem

By CHARLES HODGES

Assistant Professor of Government at New York University

ALTHOUGH our modern life brings nations closer together, this very facilitation of world-wide intercourse has a price. It brings "the foreigner" in the mass upon nations.

Thus to-day the alien has come to play a new rôle in world relations. From this standpoint, it makes little difference whether he be in the Old World or the New World, of the East or of the West. As a quantitative proposition, he constitutes a problem for statesmen. It is a by-product of the industrial revolution—cheap transportation. International law and diplomacy are obliged to take cognizance of this transformation of world communications, with its rapid and large-scale shifts of humanity. So, although the physical machinery of international life has brought nations close together, the age-long hostility to the stranger within a country's borders remains hardly changed wherever economic margins begin to enter into the question.

Peoples still think in terms of the Cockney dictum: " 'Ere's a foreigner—let's 'eave a brick at 'im!" To the modern state, still responsive to this sort of thing, legislation presents the convenient brick. Treaties are especially drawn to guard against just this sort of discrimination, particularly to see to it that no different treatment is given aliens of varying national origin regarding entrance or enterprise in some promised land. Admittedly a state exercises jurisdiction over all foreigners within its boundaries, barring certain exempted official servants, under normal conditions. The "right" of alien entry, however, is another thing. Generally speaking, a member of the family of nations is not obliged to admit all foreigners who may come for lawful purposes. The tangle of treaty rights and customary usage in these international relationships makes it difficult to draw the line as to the exclusion or restriction of particular classes of aliens in race or national terms.

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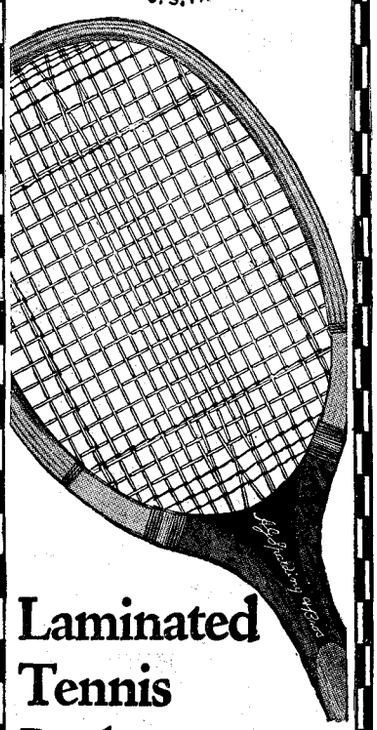

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itself at a maximum disadvantage. In facing these problems, its very ballots may be used against its national interests while popular opinion may take the wrong way to achieve the right thing. The less responsive government has the means to secure the same end without cumbersome legislative action opening up diplomatic controversy. Japan becomes, under existing conditions, an interesting case in point.

The Mikado's Land has had to face two angles of the alien problem. In the first place, economic conditions in Japan —heavy population and limited resources—laid the basis for an elaborate scheme of discrimination against aliens as a whole. On the other hand, the proximity of teeming Asia, with the superior competitive standards of the Chinese before Japan, forced on Japanese statesmen a policy of discrimination to deal with this particular alien problem through special administrative measures.

Thus foreigners in the mass are subjected to laws generally restricting their activities. Individual land-ownership is forbidden, the remedial legislation comprising the Law of Alien Land Tenure of April, 1910, being promulgated, but the date of enforcement being long deliberately delayed. Occupations are hedged about—agriculture, fishing, mining, and certain business enterprises being closed to aliens; the chapter of restrictions, in short, materially affecting the possible expansion of foreign interests as a whole.

Fortunately for Japan, the handling of the Chinese problem has been facilitated by international conditions. It is of recent origin, up until the 1900's the comparative economic levels of the two countries not differing enough to attract continental immigration into the Mikado's Land. But to-day Japan has gone far along the road of industrialization, with the standard of living increasing especially rapidly since the Great War. There is now a strong attraction for alien labor, Chinese competition, based upon a lower standard of living, becoming a problem.

Exclusion of such alien labor, therefore, has confronted Japan. It has been possible to use indirect measures because of the fact that China has lagged behind Japan in the matter of international status. Up until the close of the nineteenth century Japan was subjected to the same limitations on her sovereignty that still characterize the position of China to-day—notably, consular jurisdiction over foreigners, the setting apart of "settlements" for foreign residence, and treaty ports for trade. When the Mikado's Land succeeded in abolishing exterritoriality in 1899 special legislation was necessary. Imperial Ordinance No. 352 of July 28, 1899, provided that aliens who do not enjoy by treaty or custom freedom of resirdence and trade excepting under the old conditions of exterritoriality might conduct their activities outside the former settlements. The essential limitation, however, was that "such aliens of the laboring class may not reside, remove, or carry on business outside such former settlements or mixed residence districts except by special permission of the administrative authorities." These are the prefectual, not the central, government.

Herein lies Japan's control over her alien labor problem. It is under the provisions of this measure that Chinese workers have been deported from the Mikado's Land or denied general entry. Koreans, of course, are no longer affected by this ordinance by reason of the annexation of the peninsula in 1910 and Japan's policy of legal assimilation.

From the international standpoint, nevertheless, Japan's virtual exclusion of Chinese labor rests upon precarious grounds. Not only is it doomed the moment China completes her modernization. In effect a practical discrimination against Chinese labor, without any diplomatic basis, it is already a subject of irritation between the two countries. The ability of the Chinese to underlive their neighbors comes out clearly in the economic battle-ground of Manchuria, where both peoples are engaged in active colonization. The Japanese not only find it hard to penetrate this Alsace-Lorraine of China, with all their political advantages, excepting in commercial and industrial lines; it is to-day actually possible only by a lowering of their standard of living. A comparison of daily wages in Manchuria and Japan shows Japanese emigrants getting from a third to a half less pay owing to the presence of Chinese labor.

Little wonder that the question of "the alien" has become a world-wide problem in this post-war era. Economically part of a great international economic adjustment between nations and races, in its political aspects it is one of the outstanding diplomatic factors of our times. This has been evidenced clearly in direct clashes of interest between the United States and the Mikado's Land, between the Japanese and the Chinese. It has also appeared on a vaster scale in meetings like the international conference on emigration just concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. This is a world problem, as was remarked in the resolutions of the first such meeting in 1921, "of immediate interest to many nations and to the peace of the world."

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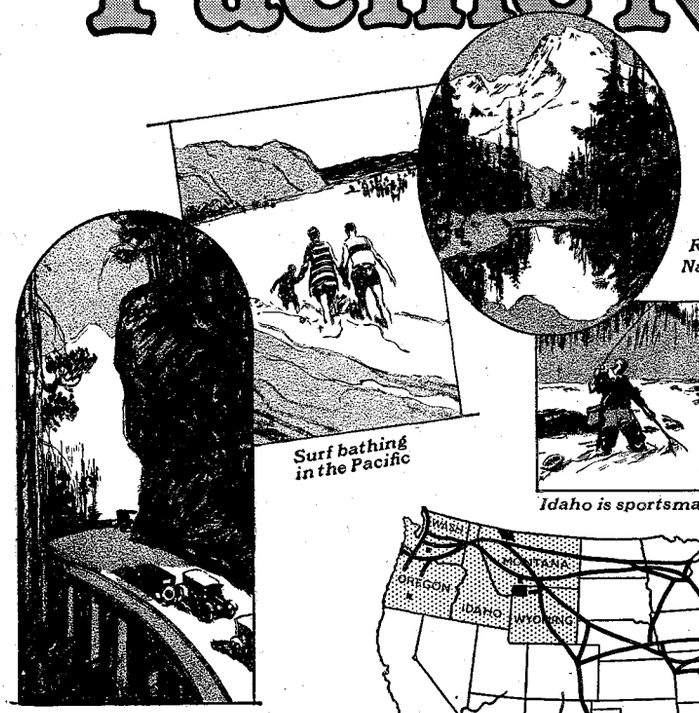

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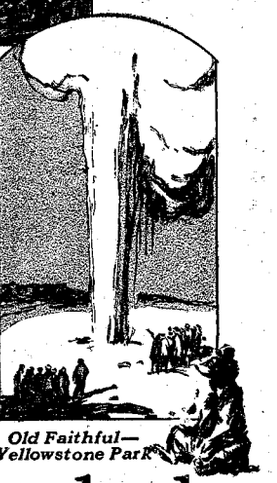

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The Book Table

Towards Parnassus

Reviews by DAVID MORTON

IN the full flood of poetry issuing from the press in these times, it is only occasionally that a book appears with the mark of distinct and convincing individuality of thought, feeling, and expression. Such a volume is this second collection—"The Lowery Road" [1] —of L. A. G. Strong's, whose "Dublin Days" provoked wide attention in America a short time ago. The title, it is explained, refers to a back road on the fringe of Dartmoor, in the county of Devon, and some of the poems, indeed, are rich in colloquial character. The collection as a whole, however, has no necessary reference to locale.

The poet who sets out equipped with a penetrative wit, a gift for epigrammatic thought and feeling, and instinctive election of the instant and inevitable symbol will contribute a degree of swift and sharp revelation. What he is not so apt to contribute is warmth of feeling and a width of comprehension concerning life. And here we have both the capabilities and the limitations of Mr. Strong's work. It is, primarily, a book of cryptic wit and hard-won wisdom, packed in compressed particles. It has beauty, not loveliness, either of thought or language—the beauty of glittering edges, sharp points, and acute angles. It speaks to the intellect and to the intellectual imagination, as in

FRAGMENT

Here where the lake and quiet hills
Seem very characters of peace,
You would say all earth's old cruelties,
All blind and beastly things must cease.
Yet here befell what through the years
Can cast a chill across my joy.
Beside that white stone in the hedge
A stallion killed a boy.

This sardonic note is present in many of the poems and adds astringency to the other qualities of contraction that characterize the work. It is a competent book, and an uncompromising one—the sort of poetry that lasts tenaciously, a hard deposit in the matrix.

A similar spareness of language, but attended by a warmer and more expansive imagination, is to be found in "Atlas and Beyond," [2] by Elizabeth J. Coatsworth. Vivid picturization and intense realization of mood mark many of the poems in this book by a traveler in old lands. The loci of the poems are in the East, in Spain, and in Italy. Such collections are under suspicion of being poems artificially—and more or less laboriously—initiated; not, at least, inevitable. This volume is not entirely free of that suspicion. There are one or two poems which, clearly, are "copy" merely. But the majority are the product of a sensitive and alert mind's reaction to places saturated with significance for the poetic imagination. On the whole, there are penetrative vision and feeling, lively imagery, and a revealing use of color and sound. The book is pleasant reading and is pleasantly illustrated with woodcuts by Harry Cimino.

To sustain the spiritual and æsthetic elements at poetic intensity through a narrative of considerable length is a distinct achievement, and this May Sinclair has done in "The Dark Night," [3] a novel in unrhymed verse. The story is the old triangle, with a variation and a complication, but where the interest and the poetry inhere is in the delicate and revealing delineation of the moods and the emotions in which the action transpires. It is a dark story, fraught with tragic unhappiness for the helpless persons involved, yet there is light upon the poem, the light of a fine intensity of feeling in which the theme is conceived. In form the poem is in thirty-three sections, each a lyrical and emotional unity; the meter is irregular and the manner simple and direct. Yet a fine lyricism is sustained throughout.

A reader of "Black Babylon," [4] by Dorothy Dow, a Western poet who offers here her first book, will be rewarded by two or three spirited pieces, gay as a feather, and three or four richly musical ones. The title poem, with its Lindsay-like meter and rhyme, succeeds in vivid pictures of underworld life, but is a thing apart from the author's temper and mood as revealed in the rest of the book. In these others sensuous imagery glows occasionally with a somber light, as in

TRANSITION

Ours is a dark charm, cherished in the dark;
Black roses, mine, and black the buds you bear. . . .
And wild ways have we gone, both you and I,
To find them there.

Black buds and scentless! Yet awhile I come,
Holding dark beauty in excited hands,
That have torn shadows down . . . and made a path
Into strange lands.

Ours is a dark charm, cherished in the dark.
And bitter roses these, whose scent is gone.
Bitter, and sweet . . . and bitter-sweet our hours
That hurry on.

This, perhaps, is the most genuine poem in the collection. For the most part, the verses are competently made, but the feeling is not convincing.

What we get from this Scottish child poet, Helen Douglas Adam, aged twelve, is something quite different from the work of our own Hilda Conkling—and something less valuable in itself, perhaps, though equally remarkable as a psychological phenomenon. In "The Elfin Pedlar and Tales Told by a Pixy Pool," [5] by Helen Adam, there is not the *naïveté* of the child, for which we value the unspoiled mind, but lively fancy, expressing itself through a speech that reflects familiarity with literary forms and usages. It is the charm of Hilda Conkling's poetry that the poetic perception is there, minus any trace of familiarity with things literary. There is this difference also, that Hilda Conkling possesses to a remarkable degree authentic and revelatory imagination, while Helen Adam's gift is one of inventive fancy. The poems in this book are highly fanciful, are amazingly well made, and bear the mark throughout of a competent and responsible literary mind. We are told in the preface that she is a reader and that she comes of literary stock. Once admit the theory of inherited aptitude, and place beside it an instinctive sense of form, a sensitive, inventive mind, and habits of reading, and we are on the way to understanding the production of such poems as these.

The latter-day practice of preparing school editions of contemporary poetry, which has won its way in deliberate and responsible opinion, is one that will be welcomed by all who wish that young readers might realize that literature is a living thing, inseparably joined with life. This makes welcome such under-

[1] The Lowery Road. By L. A. G. Strong. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.75.
[2] Atlas and Beyond. By Elizabeth J. Coatsworth. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.
[3] The Dark Night. By May Sinclair. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.
[4] Black Babylon. By Dorothy Dow. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.75.
[5] The Elfin Pedlar and Tales Told by a Pixy Pool. By Helen Douglas Adam. G. P. Putnam's Sons New York. $2.50.

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takings as the Modern Reader's Series, which now offers a school edition of John C. Neihardt's "The Song of Three Friends"[6] and "The Song of Hugh Glass" in a single volume. The volume carries an Introduction by Mr. Neihardt and explanatory notes by the editor, Julius T. House, of the State Normal School, in Nebraska, where Mr. Neihardt wears the wreath of Poet Laureate.

[6] The Song of Three Friends and The Song of Hugh Glass. By John G. Neihardt. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The New Books

FICTION

DEFEAT. By Geoffrey Moss. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

Geoffrey Moss is an Englishman with the war title of major who is sorry for after-war Germany. In these tales he expresses his sympathy, without fear or undue sentimentalism. They present certain hapless victims of the German debacle: Löttchen of the Nacht Lokal, a simple and lovable little shop-clerk who is hopelessly done for by the treacherous mark; old Hessler, the electrician, invaluable servant, despised by his French employers; the unemployed professor and the indomitable lovers in "Isn't Life Wonderful?"—and the simple and noble gentleman, Graf Koekritz, a soldier lucky enough to have got a job as officer of the Green Police, and destined to be sacrificed to the strategy of the occupying French. The effect of the book is one of unforced sympathy, and of a "literary" skill above the current plane of universal cleverness and "pep" and "punch." There is emotion here without emotionalism, and the hand of an artist.

WHITE STACKS: A Village Comedy. By William Hewlett. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

If the comedy of "White Stacks" has a recognizable flavor, or aura, of the land of Jane Austen, J. E. Buckrose, and E. F. Benson, this is hardly to its disadvantage. An interesting personality loses nothing from its family likeness. William Hewlett is an engaging member of the tribe. This appears to be his sixth novel, and now first he dawns on us overseas—a familiar marvel with English novelists. Britannia seems to keep an unlimited number of clever fellows up her capacious sleeve, and only now and then lets one fall within our boundaries. "White Stacks" is a jolly story about a nice young poet and a charming rascal of the same age, and the idyllic and comfortable, if commonplace, village of Maplehurst. The poet, Victor Stanniforth, has "discovered and adopted" Maplehurst "as an ideal seclusion wherein to tame his muse;" not far from London, but unspoiled; full of nice people for whom Victor, affectionate youth, quickly comes to feel a sort of half-proprietary fondness. Retired army men, Anglo-Indians, spinsters, local busybodies, curates, comic tradesmen—these stock types in village comedy—are all present. But the soul of the village life is in the Farrington family.

To this harmless unexacting society Victor rashly introduces an old school acquaintance, the gay deceiver Bellamy, who contrives to play the part of unprincipled adventurer pretty thoroughly and to squeak through at last with unblemished reputation and even a sort of glory—except in the permanently disillusioned Victor's eyes. A light-hearted and light-handed yarn, with more reality of human nature in it than we find in many a glowering document of the minor realism.

THERE IS A TIDE. By J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

There should be an open season for the shooting of English novelists who try to make Americans talk American slang—always excepting P. G. Wodehouse, who must be granted liberty to write any kind of slang whatever. Mr. Snaith is a terrible culprit; his Mame girl from Cowbarn, Iowa, although she knew enough to sell syndicate correspondence from England to big American papers, can't speak ten words without slang. And such slang—some recent, some ancient, some used rightly, more used queerly!

The story is none too good at the best, but the excess of supposed Yankee diction spoils what fun there is. It is meant to be amusing even as Mr. Snaith's "Araminta" was, but it falls down flat every time, as Mame would say. And what a descent from Mr. Snaith's "Broke of Covenden"!

BIOGRAPHY

AUGUSTUS BALDWIN LONGSTREET: A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE IN THE SOUTH. By John Donald Wade. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.

It is impossible to help feeling that Mr. Wade has been indulging in mild sarcasm concerning the literary aspirations and achievements of the South of an earlier day. Judge Longstreet appears to have been an amiable and intelligent individual, who after his graduation from Yale in 1813 studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, but soon returned to his home in Augusta, Georgia, to practice his profession. He became a judge, a clergyman, and a college president, and during his career he preserved,

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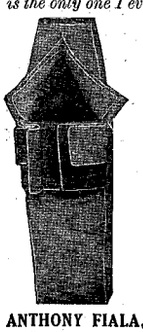

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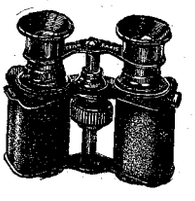

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to judge by his writings, a degree of simplicity and *naïveté* that is almost incomprehensible. His best work seems to have been his "Georgia Scenes," a series of newspaper sketches, though the description of them shows them to have been crude in the extreme. These articles may have been valuable in 1835, but seem childish now. Judge Longstreet was more or less disturbed by the backwardness of the South as regards literature. Some unthinking critics had accounted for it by saying that the South was shackled by slavery, but a representative Southerner had declared that the very existence of Negro slavery was an influence in behalf of literature, as it made for a leisured upper class. There is a description of a magazine started just after the Civil War in Charleston to which Judge Longstreet was a contributor, filled with such articles as "The Morality of Round Dancing," "The Status and Prospect of the Negro," and various hortatory poems, with such titles as "Keep Heart, Brave Southrons." The editors of this magazine complain bitterly because the Northern periodicals are continually publishing the works of British writers, "And why?" they ask.

"Are English writers superior to our own? For our own sake, we return an emphatic no."

Judge Longstreet's writings may have the value of giving a picture of the time and place where they were written, but such examples as are quoted lead one to suspect sarcasm on the part of Mr. Wade.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

UNCONQUERED ABYSSINIA AS IT IS TODAY. By C. F. Rey. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $5.

Here is an illuminating account of a comparatively little visited country and of its benighted inhabitants. To Europeans it is known as Abyssinia, but to the natives as Ethiopia. It is a land of great contrasts, where the ancient and modern are blended in curious confusion. Its population is unknown, being estimated by the author as nine or ten millions; and these differ greatly in race and customs. With seventy separate languages and two hundred dialects, education has hardly attempted to cope; and there are virtually no educational facilities. The natives are opposed to allowing their children to attend school, but it is suggested that this might in part be overcome by paying them to allow it. Almost no one can read or write, and few know their own age.

It is a priest-ridden country, with over a fourth of the male population, in the name of religion, doing nothing but live on the toil of the remainder. The people live in great squalor and are subject to every disease. They eagerly devour the most revolting portions of raw meat. Their filthy clothing is of the most primitive sort, but they are heavily decorated with brass and copper ornaments. We are told that buttering the head is both a general and a most useful practice. One of the interesting customs is to chain together the debtor and creditor, or the accused and the accuser; which sometimes results in rather complicated situations! For sixteen hundred years the inhabitants have been nominally Christian, so that they are monogamists; but only one wife at a time is offset by many in succession. Girl babies are unappreciated and are frequently left in the forest for the hyenas.

An unsuccessful railway wanders inland from the coast for 500 miles to Addis Ababa, the leading town, where any foreigner will find much that is new to him; but we should advise him first to consult this readable volume. Apparently the only hope for the country is in interesting competent foreigners to work with the Abyssinian Government for the gradual improvement of conditions.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

REBELLION IN LABOR UNIONS. By Sylvia Kopald, Ph.D. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

We have here elaborate and documented studies of several recent insurgent movements within labor unions, followed by "conclusions" as to their significance. They will not appeal to the general reader, but should be useful to persons engaged in technical study of industrial problems. The style is not engaging; the "conclusions" are rather indefinite.

ANGKOR: RUINS IN CAMBODIA. By P. Jeannerat de Beerski. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.

Little by little we are receding from the egotistically mistaken view of our own as *the* civilization. Crete, Egypt, and old Sumeria have long ago been brought within our field of vision. Of still more revolutionary importance has been the growing realization of what the Mayas once achieved on our own side of the ocean. Now comes Mr. Jeannerat de Beerski to draw our startled attention to another of these lost civilizations—that of the Khmers in southeastern Asia, now the French colony of Cambodia, which in many respects resembles that of the Maya Indians. It is startling, indeed, to think that when London was nothing but an insignificant village the capital of the Khmers, Angkor-Thom, was a city with a million inhabitants and a refinement of culture fully equaling anything found within Europe at that day. For centuries the rulers of Cambodia were famed throughout Asia for their wealth and their power. The palaces and temples reared by them compared with anything of the kind found anywhere. And now of all that glory remains nothing but a lot of ruins—marvelously impressive even in their decay—and a beautifully wrought sword kept as a relic of the greater past in the present capital of the province. Mr. de Beerski is a little too given to rhapsodical description, but his book is well worth reading in spite of it.

SCIENCE

DAEDALUS; OR, SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE. By J. B. S. Haldane. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

Whoever reads this little essay will probably lie awake nights either regretting the world's future if he is a scientific conservative, or wishing he had been born a century later if, like its author, he is a scientific heretic. Biology, it is thought by many to-day, is to share with the new science of the atom in bringing about the greatest advances humanity is to make in the next century. We are just learning through biological research what can be done to control life, a process which has always gone on fortuitously but which will, according to the prophetic author, soon begin to go on only as man's intellect directs it. No beliefs, no values, no institutions, are safe, he writes. Racial control, ectogenesis, and other methods are to make this an altogether better world to live in before the present century is through—unless we get into "the next great war." Even this would not ruin humanity, but would set us back a mere thousand years—a short time, after all.

Some people will be startled by the predictions contained in this book, but it will set all minds thinking. In a sense it is of a piece with some of the recent predictions of Mr. Wells. In sum, says the author, who is a Reader in Bio-chemistry at Cambridge University, "science still has a good deal up her sleeve, and that of a sufficiently startling character. Scientific knowledge is going to revolutionize human life."

Books Received

POETRY

AD SOMNUM. By Edward Viets. The Four Seas Company, Boston. $1.

DOCTOR BEN OF BUTLER HILL. By Frank Prentice Rand. The Cornhill Publishing Company, Boston. $2.

MASTER KNOT (THE). By Henry H. Chamberlin. The Cornhill Publishing Company, Boston. $2.50.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

BUILDERS (THE). By Joseph Fort Newton. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

RELIGIOUS CERTITUDE IN AN AGE OF SCIENCE. By Charles Allen Dinsmore. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. $1.50.

DRAMA

PHRYNE. By Frederic Arnold Kummer. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $1.75.

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Financial Department

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Playing It Safe

THOSE people who keep in touch with the investment markets will have observed that during recent weeks there has been a brisk demand for bonds, particularly high-grade bonds, while stock quotations have shown a lagging tendency, with the trend of prices downward. They will have observed also, if they have kept in touch, that money for loaning purposes has been in plentiful supply and to be had at low rates of interest. These three circumstances are all related, and there is not only an explanation of why these things are so, but good reasons why they should be so.

To begin with, business throughout the country is not exactly what is called "booming." This is a Presidential year, and in the autumn a Chief Executive of the United States is to be elected by the votes of our citizens. Business is sup-

Invest $1,000 July Funds to Net $65 A Year

"HOW shall I invest my funds after receiving my July interest?" is the problem thousands of investors are facing. "How can I be assured of—

—complete safety,

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—freedom from worry, and

—a good interest rate, higher than the bank would pay me?"

Straus Bonds, yielding $65 a year on each $1,000 invested, and backed by our record of 42 years without loss to any investor, answer these questions. Investing $10,000 you will receive $650 a year. We have 6% bonds also, yielding $60 on each $1,000 invested.

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Safe Safety of principal must be the first consideration of every investor whose aim is the sure accumulation of wealth. During 59 years—since 1865, not one investor has ever lost a dollar through first mortgage investments recommended by the South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House. Adair Protected Bonds are *safe.*

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"How to Judge Southern Mortgage Bonds," our free booklet, is well worth a careful reading. It will enable you to select 7% investments of proven safety. We will gladly place a copy in your hands. Simply mail the coupon below.

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"How To Select Safe Bonds" —also Investment Record

Every investor should have these books. "How to Select Safe Bonds" shows you how to judge an investment and how to secure the investment best suited to your needs. The Investment Record makes keeping track of your investment, income and taxes remarkably easy. These two books will be sent absolutely FREE to every investor requesting them. A postcard will bring your copies.

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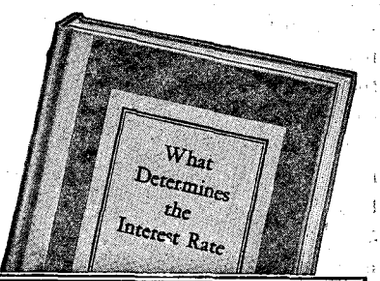
posed never to be good in a Presidential year; the country marks time until it is known who is to be elected and until the President's views on legislation affecting industry can be learned. The country also wants to know if the new President is a leader, for, even though his own views may be sound and his recommendations constructive, the lawmaking bodies of the land can nullify his good intentions unless he commands the following necessary to enact them into law. Business right now, therefore, is watching the results of the party conventions; it wants to look the candidates over carefully before it commits itself to any programme calling for much activity. Business is pretty conservative.

Summer-time is with us again, and business is always quieter then than at other times of the year. In Presidential years it is quieter than usual. Also the passage of the Bonus Bill has unquestionably hurt business, for inevitably the money needed to pay the "adjusted compensation" must come out of the earnings of business, postponing the hoped-for reduction in taxes and consequent lightening of the load which industry has had to carry. The Tax Bill recently enacted into law helped individual taxpayers, but in the distribution of its benefits business was ignored.

Security prices reflect the condition of business. This is especially true of stock prices, for it is the earnings statement of the issuing corporation which largely determines the value of its stock. A shareholder, as the name implies, is entitled to a share in the corporation's earnings, but before any distribution of earnings can be made there must be some earnings to distribute. If business is poor, earnings are going to be poor also. With conditions in the business world as they are to-day, therefore, it is only natural that there should be comparatively small demand for stocks.

Money is cheap. The day this article is being written the newspapers announce call money at 2 per cent, "the lowest price since the war." When business is booming, the various industries need money for their pay-rolls, for supplies of raw materials, and large sums are tied up in inventories. When the demand for money is brisk, the supply naturally is diminished, and rates go up. When the opposite situation obtains, conditions are reversed and, money being plentiful, it may be had at low rates of interest. A corollary of this proposition is that the money formerly employed in business is released for other purposes, and one of these purposes is investment. It is interesting to observe that the largest part of the money is being in-



Why Does One Bond Pay 7% and Another Only 6% ?

SOMETIMES a higher interest rate means lessened safety. Sometimes it means a narrower market. But again it may mean that because of unusual demand for capital in a given locality borrowers pay a higher rate with the *same* security. How this applies to Caldwell 7% First Mortgage Bonds secured by Southern properties, and why they are superior investments is told in the interesting book "What Determines the Interest Rate?" sent to any investor on request.

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7% First Mortgage Bonds offered by Caldwell & Company embody definitely superior features of safety made possible by the normally strong demand for money to finance the steady growth of prosperous Southern Cities.

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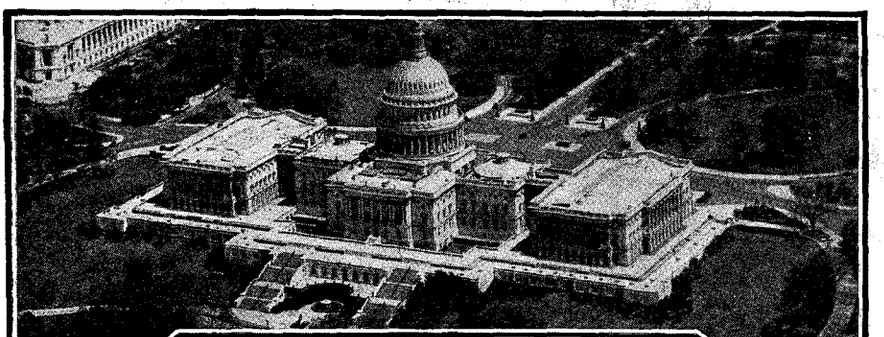
vested in bonds, and not in stocks. The reason for this is supplied, of course, by the inherent characteristics of bonds and stocks themselves.

As mentioned above, a share of stock merely entitles the owner to his proportionate percentage of whatever earnings are available for dividend disbursements. Bonds, of course, are a fixed obligation, and not only their face value must be repaid upon maturity, but interest payments must be met every six months, or whenever it is provided they shall be due. The security for stock is earnings, but the security for bonds is property, carefully described and definitely pledged for the payment of interest and principal. In other words, bonds are safer investments than stocks. Investors, being loth to take chances, are buying bonds with their money.

One reason for the present slackness of business is the unwillingness, or inability, of the farmers to pay the high prices being demanded of them; they themselves are not receiving what they consider fair prices for their own products, and, as their business is in a state of depression, they must practice the strictest economy. And business cannot really thrive unless our large rural population has money to spend and is willing to spend it.

Farming is not the only business which has encountered difficulties, however. The woolen mills are not running at anything like capacity; the cotton-goods business is having its troubles, with raw cotton supplies low, prices correspondingly high, and dealers unwilling to buy until they know something about the new crop; there have been droughts in some parts of the country, in other sections the weather has been wet and cold, and weather conditions undoubtedly affect business; the coal mines are operating at about fifty per cent of capacity. A considerable amount of unemployment has naturally resulted from these conditions, meaning smaller incomes for many people and less money for them to spend. This in itself is a further depressant for business.

It may be that some of the trouble is psychological, but the fact remains that many enterprises were caught with large stocks of goods on hand when the sudden crash of prices came in 1920 and 1921, and they are not running any more risks now than they can help. They are playing safe, buying only enough materials to enable them to supply current demands, and doing their best to dispose of whatever stocks of goods they have on hand. All of which means, of course, that the time is coming when these supplies must be replenished, and that when



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"World hope," said the late President Harding, "is centered in this Capital City."

The stability of Washington, now the home of half a million people, and growing steadily with the growth of the Nation, makes it a unique investment center, especially in the field of real estate first mortgage bonds; for the strength and permanence of the city are reflected in its real estate values.

You can invest your savings at 6½% or more in First Mortgage Bonds that are strongly secured by improved, income-producing property in the Nation's Capital. You have the further advantage of dealing with a house which has a first mortgage record of *no loss to any investor in 51 years.*

Send today for a free copy of our booklet, "Half a Century of Investment Safety in the Nation's Capital." It will tell you how conveniently you can invest by mail in our $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 First Mortgage Bonds, and also how you can get 6½% or more on your monthly savings. Mail the coupon NOW.

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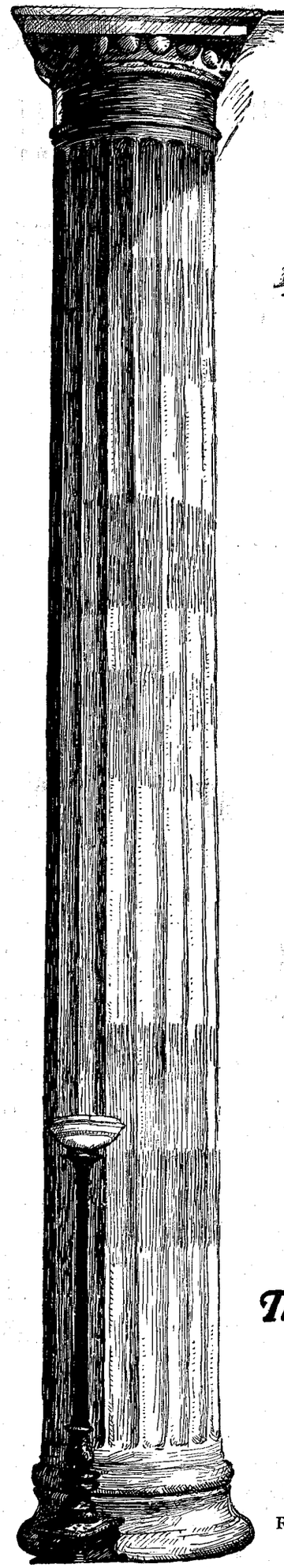

AN EXTRA MEASURE OF SERVICE

TIME is necessary for the creation of tradition. In this institution the practices, precepts and experiences of sixty years form the tradition which inspires the conduct of its staff. There has been no crystallization of experiences to hamper progress but rather the building of a background which gives guidance and freedom in meeting new situations.

Tradition calls the Continental and Commercial Banks to constructive service to business, to the upbuilding and protection of the forces of production and trade. It permeates the organization, gives vigor to the personality, influences the policy and fires the spirit—all to contribute to the extra measure of banking service normal to the institution.

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business does revive it may come back with a bang, forcing prices rapidly up, and possibly causing about as much disturbance as a sudden decline.

The result is therefore that right now few people are in a mood to take chances. Investors are playing it safe and buying bonds instead of stocks. Whenever the outlook is doubtful, the desire for speculation is considerably curbed, and even the most reckless gambler proceeds carefully when he is unable to hazard even a good guess about the immediate future. Liberty Bonds, the safest of them all, are making new high records because of this condition of things, and all first-grade issues are in brisk demand. Bonds have been going up and stocks going down. It's the law of supply and demand in operation; investors are selling stocks and buying bonds, and prices are reflecting this circumstance. There is a lesson involved, of course. In times of depression and uncertainty it is the best investment which "stands up" and which weathers the storm, so that if investors wish to protect themselves against the worry and anxiety of falling prices they can do so to best advantage by never purchasing any but the safest and highest grade investments.

In Answer to a Letter

THE following letter was recently received by the Financial Department. The author, as his letter indicates, is a minister, and, our guess is, a good one.

I am a person of limited means, living upon a salary, and seeking to invest a part of my earnings wisely. With the above information can you answer the following:

Blank Company offer real estate bonds paying as high a rate of interest as 8 per cent. Are these safe? Why can this company pay so high a rate of interest when Void & Co. pay only 6½ per cent? If I desire to buy Blank bonds and desire an investment which cannot be readily turned into cash, do you know any reason against such bonds?

Is there any sound financial reason against investing too much of one's capital in real estate bonds such as those sold by Void?

Ought the small investor to have a part of his savings in stocks or bonds which are readily convertible into cash? If so, can you tell me of some conservative investments which may be made in small sums, which in times of emergency may be converted with little embarrassment into ready cash?

If you have any other financial

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common sense which you wish to give one who does not want to become an "ecclesiastical sucker" in the world of finance, it will be appreciated.

There are many interesting questions suggested by this interesting letter. The first one, having to do with real estate mortgage bonds, we hope to discuss in some detail in later articles, and can therefore only refer to it briefly here. Every one knows, however, that interest rates vary in different parts of the country, and that as a general rule the farther the mortgaged property is from the money centers, the higher the rate of interest which the borrower must pay. It is possible that in the districts where the Blank Company operates 8 per cent interest is not only not unusual but customary, and, this being the case, the high rate is not an indication of any weakness in the investment. Void & Co. issue bonds secured by real estate in the big cities where rates are lower. The purchaser may prefer bonds secured by big-city real estate to those issued against property in a smaller community, but he can take his choice. We must say, however, that if a man considers an investment which cannot be readily turned into cash suitable for his requirements we know of no reason against real estate mortgage bonds. Properly selected, they are excellent investments.

We are not certain we understand exactly what our correspondent means by "too much" of one's capital in the third paragraph of his letter. We think it is a mistake not to diversify one's investments, however, if that is what he means. It is scarcely wiser to put all one's financial eggs in the same basket than those which are presented to us by the denizens of the farmyard. Of course it is always possible to diversify one's investments within a particular field; as, for instance, real estate mortgage bonds can be purchased secured by property in various cities, or railway bonds secured by railway property in various parts of the country. We feel, however, that it is best to carry diversification further than this, and, with some fairly definite programme in mind, invest in different kinds of industries and different kinds of securities. Diversification lends strength to any list of securities, and strength is the prime requisite of investments.

We feel that every investor should have a part of his savings in stocks or bonds which are readily convertible into cash. At least, we believe that every person should have a supply of cash available, whether in securities which can be sold on short notice or in the form of a bank account. Unexpected things happen to all people, and many emergencies call for ready money. In order to obtain securities which may be sold on short notice one should buy those which are in demand or, to put it another way, enjoy a ready market.

Our correspondent asks us to mention some conservative investments, and, while we cannot undertake to recommend any particular investment, we were able to write to him, mentioning a few preferred stocks and a few bonds which are generally considered worthy of the conservative investor's attention. Conditions, of course, are changing constantly, and that is one good reason why it is dangerous to make recommendations. Any mentioned specifically, therefore, are merely designed to typify the kind of securities to which the person of small means might well confine his attention. We believe in well-chosen real estate mortgage bonds; and, to supplement them, securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange—those which the specialists regard as among the best available, well protected by earnings over a period of time sufficiently lengthy to command respect.

In answer to the last paragraph of the letter, we can only emphasize a few points which, in our opinion, the small and inexperienced investor should bear in mind in order to escape becoming, not only an "ecclesiastical sucker" in the world of finance, but any kind of a sucker at all. In the first place, if you don't know anything, or much, about the business of investing, don't be afraid to admit it to yourself or to others. Go to some one who does know, and try to find out. Inquire before you buy, not afterwards. Deal only with good houses. Buy only good securities, and put safety ahead of yield. Keep in mind always the fact that some day you will want to sell, and inquire as to this possibility before you commit yourself.

If these simple rules were followed, it is reasonable to predict that the promoter and seller of unsound and fake investments would soon find it so difficult to make a living that he would be forced into legitimate business.

Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House

"First Mortgage Security and 7½% Interest for us!"

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All the old-fashioned merits of first mortgages, plus the modern bond conveniences, are contained in Miller First Mortgage Bonds. Because they are secured by income-earning buildings in Florida cities they pay up to 7½%—the Florida rate. Mail the coupon for booklet, "Florida Today and Tomorrow."

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Electric Light and Power Bonds are exceptionally well secured, and yield liberally. They are the "Universal Investment"—equally suitable for the large and small investor, and for banks, trust companies, insurance companies, estates, etc.

Write for the booklet, "Lighting the Way to Wealth." In an interesting, non-technical way it analyzes the investment subject, and "lights the way" to safety and satisfaction in investing. Tear our name and address out as a reminder.

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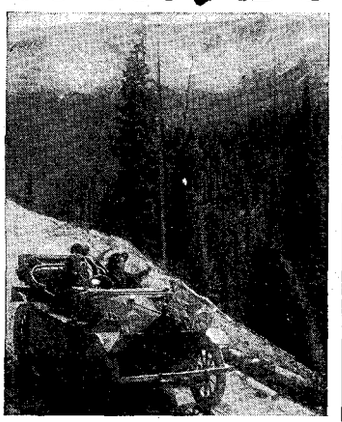

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(A) EUROPE via the MEDITERRANEAN, $919.00
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Outside rooms with bath.
Number limited, ¼ of the space already taken.
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Wonderful Fiords
Nearer than Norway

1. GLASGOW TO OBAN by magnificent swift Saloon Steamer "Columbia," viewing the Shipbuilding on the Clyde, passing Dumbarton Castle, and calling en route at the beautiful Clyde watering places of Dunoon and Rothesay, thence by the famous Kyles of Bute, Crinan Canal and Firth of Lorn.

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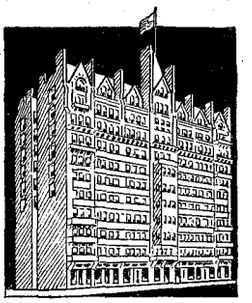
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

Hotels and Resorts

New York City



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12-Story Fireproof Building

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Monthly or Yearly Quotations for permanent guests.
Interesting map O. L. of New York City sent free upon request.

Knott Hotel Chain
A. R. WALTY, Mgr.

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59 West 46th Street
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Admirably located just off Fifth Avenue in the heart of the shopping and theater district. A quiet, high-class family hotel with comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite, and the highest grade restaurant service at moderate prices.

The management makes every effort to have guests regard this hotel as a real *home* while in New York.

The hotel is convenient to subway, elevated, and surface lines going to all parts of the city as well as the Fifth Avenue bus line, running the whole length of the world's most famous thoroughfare.

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HOTEL
CLENDENING

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15 Minutes Express to Times Square
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Convenient to All Surface Lines.
Room and Bath at $3 per day up.
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Write for Booklet O and Map of New York.

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300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Single room, per day, $3 to $4. Double rooms, $3.50 to $4.50. Suite, $5 to $7. Parlor, two double bedrooms, $8 to $10. Send for illustrated booklet J.

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In the heart of the Adirondacks, situated at the foot of Mt. Porter, facing Baxter Mountain. Airy, well-ventilated rooms. Excellent table, fresh vegetables. Bathing, mountain climbing, and other attractions. $18 and $20 per week. Open June 1-Nov. 1. Accommodates 12. FRANK BROE, Prop.

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Delightfully situated on lake shore. Hotel golf links. Horseback riding and all summer sports. 52 miles from New York City.

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Adirondacks, altitude 1,571 ft., noted place for rest and health. Home dairy, home grown vegetables. Write for folder and particulars. C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

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Cottages, bungalows, and tents. Modern improvements. Come where you do not have to dress for dinner and enjoy real camp life. Write for booklet, rates, and references.
R. BENNETT, Prop.

Adirondacks Interbrook Lodge and cottages, Keene Valley, N. Y. "Best moderate-price hotel in mts." Located in spruces and pines. 1,500 ft. elevation. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

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Quiet, refined, homelike. Incomparable location, country and seashore. Water sports, tennis. Fresh vegetables, fish, and lobsters. References. Booklet.
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One of finest situations in Adirondacks. Altitude 2,055 ft., overlooking beautiful lakes. Outdoor sports. All conveniences. Excellent table. M. T. MERWIN, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

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Kitchawan on Croton Lake, N. Y. 65 mins. commuting from Mt. Kisco. Private golf links, tennis. High elevation, large porches overlooking Lakes. *Booklet on request.*

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KeeneValley, N.Y. Home cooking, vegetables *from our own garden.* Milk and cream from certified herd. 18 large, airy rooms. Bathing, dancing, mountain climbing, picnics, movies. Terms $18 up. GEO. R. DIBBLE.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
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Blazed Trail Camp, Adirondacks
Lake and mountain recreations; golf. Booklet. J. H. Kolkmann, Third Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

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Restful home for nature lovers. Water and mt. sports. Address E. D. Barnes, Mt. Arab, N.Y.

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HOLLENDEN *Hotel*
Most Convenient Location
Highest Class Service
Not Expensive

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In the Green Mountains. Every scenic and recreational advantage, including golf. Booklet. QUINLAN & HART, Props.

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Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

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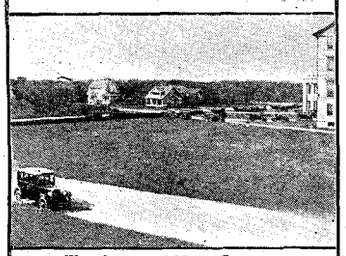

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A charming hotel on the ocean front. Tea house, casino, concerts, dancing.
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The Island Resort

The only resort on the Jersey coast that COMBINES perfect bathing, always good fishing, with a modern hotel and gives sure relief from Hay Fever beside. Booklet. 5 tennis courts. Opens June 20th.
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ONE BLOCK TO OCEAN
SPECIAL JUNE RATES
CARRIE E. STROUD, Owner-Manager
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Among the hills of Northern New Jersey. One thousand feet elevation. Bracing, dustless air. For the physically fatigued and convalescent patient. Devoid of institutional atmosphere and with the comfort and delightful informality of a large country home. Two resident physicians. Cuisine abundant and unexcelled. Southern chefs. No tuberculous or objectionable cases. Booklet on application.

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Ideal location at the beach. Table a feature. Rooms well furnished; a comfortable home for the summer. American and European plan. Phone 2119-R. C. O. HOCKEY.

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Famous Rangeley region, heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf near by, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

The Beeches Paris Hill, Me. A Health Resort for delicate, nervous, or convalescent persons seeking rest and recuperation in the invigorating climate of Maine. Open June to November. 900 ft. elevation. Resident physician. Send for booklet.

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18 miles from Portland. Water sports, tennis. Illustrated folder. June 15-Sept. 15.

THE WAWENOCK
PORT CLYDE, MAINE

Send for booklet. W. M. HARRIS, Prop.

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Maine

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On the Maine Coast
VACATION'S GEM

Beautiful Newagen at outer tip of Island, Extending Five Miles Straight out in Ocean, Where Sea, Cliffs and Spruce Forests Meet.

HOT AND COLD SEA WATER BATHS
(Only ones on New England Coast)

Boating, Deep Sea Fishing, Golf and Tennis. Motoring, large garage. An ideal anchorage for boats and yachts in a cozy, well-protected Harbor. Air cool and bracing. No hay fever. Bridge and State roads connect with Mainland. Modern Hotel, Annex and Cottages. The Inn Cuisine is excellent both as to quality and service. Matchless beauty spots abound along the mile and a half of rocky cove-studded shore, which is a part of the hotel's 100-acre estate. Private athletic field. Excellent golf course with clubhouse near. Ideal place for a family to spend the summer. Inn opened June 15th. Write for illustrated booklet giving full details.

NEWAGEN INN and COTTAGES : Newagen, Maine
Until June 20th address
JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Pres.
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THE FIRS
Deer Isle (Sunset P. O.), Maine

"An all-summer home for particular people."

Available for July or for the season—
One log bungalow, large living-room with open fire, bath with running hot and cold water, four bedrooms, porches. Meals at central inn. S. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

Belgrade Lake Camps
Belgrade Lakes, Me.

Individual cabins, modern conveniences, best of home cooking. Black bass, trout, salmon, boating, swimming, canoeing and tramping. Other information and booklet on request.
FRANCIS D. THWING.

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June 15 to October 1. Beautifully located overlooking ocean. Mrs. N. C. STONE.

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A family hotel with resultant good food and service. Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis courts and orchestra. Fine drives and walks. Located on the Ideal Tour. For booklet, write
D. C. STARRATT

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BEMIS CAMPS
OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains

The place you've always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins. Address H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

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HOTEL SPRUCES
Whitefield, N. H. Open during summer season. A nice place for nice people.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Crockett, Ownership-Management
Booklet and Rates on application.

The Bird Village Inn Meriden, N. H.
An academy town with a Bird Sanctuary. Elevation 1,000 feet. A comfortable inn with a home atmosphere. Same guests year after year. July and August. Send for booklet.
J. F. CANN, Mgr.

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TIMAGAMI Wabi-Kon Camp Lake Timagami Ontario, Canada
A real North Woods **Bungalow Camp** in the heart of **four million acres** virgin forest—**1502 lakes. Wonderful fishing.** Guides, Boats, Canoes and Launches. Bathing, Tramping. One night from Toronto. Excellent table. **Write for booklets.**
Address Miss B. ORR, Wabi-Kon Camp, Timagami, Ont.

Rockwynn Magnetawan Country, Ontario Highlands
Affords all natural and home essentials for your holiday. Folder on request. 143 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont. R. N. SHORTILL, Prop.

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High and Cool in the Berkshires

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.

Open June 20 to Oct. 15. Golf, Tennis, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Dancing
L. A. TWOROGER, Manager
Winter Resort: Princess Hotel, Bermuda

Rock Ridge Hall
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. (Near Boston)

Fine location. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Some private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms *for general use*. Large, breezy, screened piazza. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Tennis. Croquet. Baby golf course. Ample grounds for the children. Cream, berries, fruit, fresh eggs, chicken. $15-$25 a week.

WESLEY HOUSE
OAK BLUFFS MASS.
Island Martha's Vineyard

30 minutes' sail from Woods Hole. Cool island breezes. Sailing, fishing, tennis, 18-hole golf. Good roads. Warm, safe bathing. Near variety amusements: dancing, movies. Write for booklet. AMERICAN PLAN ONLY.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie

A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Opens June 28th. Private baths. Descriptive booklet. 20th season.

CAPE COD THE PINES
COTUIT, MASS.

Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal place for summer. Own garden. C. D. Crawford.

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The Wayside Inn
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.

In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. **Mrs. J. E. Castle, Proprietor.**

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Jamestown Narragansett Bay, Opp. Newport, R. I.
Several nicely furnished cottages having all modern improvements. On the shore and overlooking the Bay. Put in perfect condition for occupancy. Booklets. Thorndyke Hotel.

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A FEW SUMMER GUESTS can be accommodated in wonderfully situated Colonial house with outlook on Green Mts. Electricity, bath, telephone; purest spring water. Easy access to Burlington and Montpelier. Beautiful walks and drives. Fishing, swimming, tennis and croquet. Terms moderate. Address WRIGHT CLARK, Williston, Vt.

Mother and daughters living in old-fashioned **VERMONT Farmhouse** wish to take **boarders.** Address 1,919, Outlook.

Cheemauna Lodge. On State Highway, Boston to Montreal. River front, boating, bathing, mountain hiking. Home cooking. Postcard view. Mrs. C. R. FORD, Sharon, Vt.

PERMANENT and WEEK-END GUESTS TAKEN AT Overlook Farm Cannondale, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

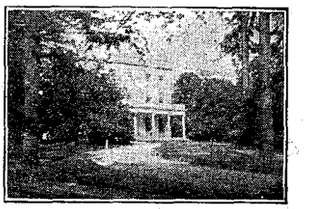
Practical Nurse having house among pines at Sea Girt can accommodate few elderly ladies for summer. Special attention to diet. References. Mrs. B. E. HUTTON, The Billows, Sea Girt, N. J.

Week-end camping. Professional woman will accommodate couple fond of simple life. Week-ends only. Unusual, secluded. 1,100 ft. elevation. Accessible from Newark, Paterson, and New York. References. 2,433, Outlook.

WANTED—A Young Child to Board
Good home, excellent care.
Mrs. R. A. MABIE, Hyde Park, N. Y.

A COMMODATION FOR TWO GUESTS for summer months, private family, pleasant front rooms, central. $15 per week. Burlington, Vt. 2,411, Outlook.

Health Resorts



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Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
Sanford Hall, Flushing, New York

VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
YONKERS, N. Y.
Psycho-Therapeutic Treatment. Booklet.

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BELGRADE LAKES—50 acres. Remodeled farmhouse. Sandy beach. **For Sale.** Bass fishing. Near golf links. MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine.

A NEW HOUSE WITH BROAD SEA VIEW, in nice locality, for rent. Five sleeping-rooms, electric light and modern conveniences. Rent $500. Write JOEL H. PERKINS, Ogunquit, Maine.

Pemaquid Harbor, Me. TO LET Modern 6-room cottage. Charming location on harbor front. Photos on request. E. M. Hill, Stoneham, Mass.

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CAPE COD Ocean Front Improved Bungalows 3 to 8 rooms with bath; moderate rents. **S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.**

NANTUCKET, MASS. Furnished Cottage Ocean front Six rooms, fireplace, etc. R. E. FARRIER, 487 So. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

AT MANOMET PLYMOUTH, MASS.
New cottage; exceptionally fine in all its appointments. Hot and cold water from living spring, electric lights, open fireplace, broad piazzas, fine view of ocean and the hills. Excellent neighbors. Terms moderate.
Wm. HAWLEY, Room 148, State House, Boston

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Bungalow Camp, furnished, 10 acres on lake. Boathouse, boats, fishing, bathing, ice, wood. Price $6,000. Details and photos on request. Box 22, Center Conway, N. H.

WHITE MTS. Sugar Hill, N. H. To rent, furnished, attractive house of six rooms and bath. Extended views, artesian well, flower beds, two fireplaces, living-room 18 x 30. Five minutes' walk from Sunset Hill Hotel. 2,379, Outlook.

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"THE KNOLL"
the home of the late Dr. Lyman Abbott at
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The house contains twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, electric lights, and steam heat. There are on the property also a cottage, with bath and electricity, and a garage and cow barn. About two and a half acres of land afford ample room for garden. Many shade and fruit trees. Views of mountains and river. Address
H. W. CHADEAYNE
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CAMP IN ADIRONDACKS By Week or Month
Furnished, 2 bedrooms, running water, toilet, $20 per week. A good center for touring. Jersey milk and cream. Ice. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

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Real Estate

New York

TWILIGHT PARK, CATSKILL MTS.
Attractive Furnished Cottage For Sale
8 rooms, 1 bath, fine spring water, electric lighting. On beautiful wooded lot, ¾ acre, directly opposite Twilight Inn. Terms reasonable. Immediate possession. Good repair. Apply to Miss Gertrude L. Baker, Twilight Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Some of the finest Adirondack Mountain estates, suitable for the most fastidious tastes. Offered for sale at a small fraction of the original costs. Lake George, Schroon Lake, Lake Placid, Long Lake, one beautiful inland property with nine-hole golf course. WM. H. MONTGOMERY, ADIRONDACK Mountain real estate specialist, Chestertown, N. Y.

Lake George
TO SUBLET
For Whole or Part of Season
14-room house situated on edge of lake on large estate two miles from Hulett's Landing. 5 bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, running water in rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, icehouse, tennis court, docks, rowboat and canoe. Apply Miss K. B. WALLACE, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

Rhode Island

Weekapaug, R. I.
To Rent from August 1 to September 15
Charming bungalow, facing ocean—bedroom sleeping-porch, living-room with fireplace, bath, kitchenette. All modern conveniences. Prices: for August $250, from August 1 to September 15 $275. Apply to Mrs. M. H. Hapgood, 22 South Marshall St., Hartford, Conn.

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FOR SALE
In Beautiful Piedmont Altavista, attractive summer or permanent home, 25 miles south of Lynchburg, main line Southern and Virginian. 7 acres, 6-room stucco, *bath, porches, hot and cold water, outbuildings,* fruit, flowers, fine shade. 2,431, Outlook.

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Muslin Tapestry Rugs to match your chintzes. Bags, runners. Designed and hand woven by THE DAVENPORTS, New Hope, Pa. Visit our looms or write.

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AUTHORS' manuscripts carefully typed at home. Terms moderate. Particulars upon request. Reply 5,106, Outlook.

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EMBOSSED STATIONERY. NEW—INEXPENSIVE—DISTINCTIVE. Embossed by our plateless process on white, blue, light amber, or gray paper in gold, blue, green, black, or red. 200 single sheets (half embossed, half plain) and 100 envelopes, or 100 folded sheets and 100 envelopes, all embossed, $2. West of the Mississippi add 20c. Write for free samples. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

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CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE—Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, *mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau,* 68 Barnes St., Providence.

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HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put *you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay,* fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite G 5842, Washington, D. C.

Professional Situations

EDITOR wanted. Man or woman. Must have had experience in editing manuscripts and preparing them for printer. Must also be able to write on assignment articles possessing literary merit. The magazine is a monthly, firmly established, with a large circulation. The successful applicant must reside in a Middle Western city, population 100,000. State experience, salary, and date available. 406, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Professions' Situations

WANTED—Trained nurse, refined, cheerful disposition, for semi-invalid lady. Cultured home with every comfort. Two in family. Competent servants. References exchanged. Address Chickering, 127 West 3d St., Oil City, Pa.

WANTED at once. Trained nurse for summer resort hotel. *Gentile. Until October.* Address 5,149, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MOTHER'S helper wanted, September 1, in pleasant home. Suburban New Jersey, near New York. Four children, ages four to eight. Desire well educated, refined young lady with some real training and experience in handling children. No teaching or tutoring required. 5,148, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

ENGLISH trained nurse (highly recommended) desires care of invalid or semi-invalid lady or gentleman, or position of trust in superior household. 5,142, Outlook.

ENGLISH nurse, college graduate, wide experience, wishes position for the summer. Address 5,150, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

KINDERGARTNER desires position as companion or as mother's helper. Good references. 5,136, Outlook.

REFINED Protestant lady with boy 7 years of age wishes position as managing housekeeper in widower's home, or as housemother in boys' school. Understands business, can meet people and use typewriter. References. 5,137, Outlook.

MATRON—Position wanted by woman of large experience in school; boys preferred. Capable of taking entire charge of culinary department, also buying. 5,139, Outlook.

RETIRED graduate nurse would like to act as companion to lone elderly lady going to California for winter. Highest credentials. No salary, but fare. Address S. T., Box 100, East Liberty P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CULTURED English woman, 28 years old, six years' experience private tutor, desires position as companion or secretary. Capable of assuming entire charge. Experienced in all outdoor sports, also motor car driving. Experienced traveler. 5,143, Outlook.

POSITION as managing or working housekeeper; long experience; capable; wish to have my well trained daughter of eleven with me. Best references. Address 5,153, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

SOUTHERN woman, experienced traveler, desires position as traveling companion. Would take charge of all arrangements. Has lived in Europe. Would go to the Orient. References given and required. 5,152, Outlook.

REFINED widow of 45 years desires position as assistant housekeeper in summer resort hotel. Best references. 5,154, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TUTORING in or near Sea Girt. Cornell graduate, Phi Beta Kappa. High school, college *entrance, or undergraduate. James* Hutton, 104 Chicago Blvd., Sea Girt, N. J.

EXPERIENCED teacher, special work in English and history, both college and university, desires position in family, or coaching *for several families. Prefer Southern climate.* 5,138, Outlook.

COLLEGE man wants summer work as tutor or athletic director or both. Best references given. 5,140, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, graduate of standard Southern college, high school teacher, desires position as tutor or companion for the summer. Other work considered. 5,144, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED primary teacher wishes position as governess, tutor, or companion. Best of references. 5,146, Outlook.

COLLEGE teacher, 35, wishes position for the summer. Experienced in travel, tutoring, and sports. 5,147, Outlook.

PRINCETON graduate, three years instructor, desires part-time position as tutor in family residing in Paris this winter. Wide experience. Best references. 5,151, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

UNUSUALLY fine home in New England village offered for little girl, $20 weekly. 5,102, Outlook.

WANTED—Information of the appreciation of Sir Walter Scott and his writings in United States, the further back the better. A. L. Smith, 45 E. Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

By the Way

IN one of Otis Skinner's early trips to the Far West his company had poor houses. They made their way back to the East on "short commons," using what cash they had for the slimmest possible meals. "A frightful thing occurred on the way," says Mr. Skinner in his recently published autobiography. "At a cashier's desk of a meal station, while the bell was ringing for the departure of the train, my manager laid down a twenty-dollar gold piece among his silver, under the impression that it was a dollar, and didn't discover his mistake until we were fifty miles away. Then, in our melancholy, befell the miracle—manna dropped from Heaven! At the supper station, nineteen dollars, which we thought gone forever, returned to us by telegraph from the scene of the awful blunder!"

From "Punch:"

Betty (after an awakening talk from Nurse)—"Do you believe there is a Devil, Joan?"

Joan—"No, of course not—no more than Santa Claus. It's just Father."

"The largest cargo of lumber ever loaded on to any one ship on any sea at any time" is the comment of the Portland, Oregon, "Telegram" on the cargo carried by the Monticello, of the United American Lines, from Portland, May 4. This load of Oregon lumber, bound for New York City, consisted of 6,356,612 board feet, or about 256 car-loads, equal to six trains of forty-two cars each. It represented the lumber in 365 ordinary houses; which, set on lots fifty feet wide, would form a solid street—both sides—more than three miles long. "And this ship," adds the "Telegram," "carried this world record load down the Columbia with a generous depth of water under her keel."

From "Chaparral:"

Customer—"I want a couple of pillow-cases." Clerk—"What size?" Customer—"I don't know; but I wear a size seven hat."

"At intervals in the Seattle streets two white lines are painted, fifteen feet apart. Between these lines pedestrians can cross, because at these points all cars are compelled to crawl. Elsewhere the motorist is free to scorch." This quotation is from a London paper which thinks that the plan, or something like it, might be tried in London to prevent the increasing congestion of traffic in its streets.

The famous feat of Lord Byron in swimming the Hellespont has been repeated by Captain D. Pratt Mannix, of the United States Navy. The swim was accomplished by Captain Mannix on October 5, 1923, a fact authenticated by the following document signed by an officer and three petty officers who followed the swimmer in a small boat to act as witnesses:

> This is to certify that, on October 5, 1923, Captain D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. Navy, swam across that part of the Dardanelles known as the Hellespont, from Europe to Asia, between the ancient sites of Sestos and Abydos. Distance, one and one-half nautical miles; elapsed time from shore to shore, one hour thirty-five minutes seven seconds. Sea, choppy; wind, southwest; force, five.

From the "Northwestern Purple Parrot:"

I never thought
This sorry day would come;
I never thought
That I could be so dumb;
I never thought
The Dean cared for my fate;
I never thought
He'd give to me the gate;
I never thought
All this would come to pass;
I never thought
In school; that's why it has.

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